

Rupees twenty in amount by cheques on that Bank, in favor of parties actually entitled to receive the money.

11. No disbursements shall be made by Municipal Engineer through Overseers or others.

12. Figured abstracts, as kept in Public Works Department, will be kept by Municipal Engineer, shewing the expenditure on each sub-heading of estimate.

Abstracts and Accounts Books of Engineer.

These figured abstracts are for the purpose of preparing the accounts, and will not be ordinarily submitted to Committee; but such abstracts, as well as such books, papers and documents of all sorts, as relate to the business and duties performed by the Municipal Engineer for the Committee, are to be the property of the Committee, and freely open to immediate inspection, and liable to instant delivery, agreeably to orders by the Committee.

13. The Municipal Engineer will submit monthly bills for the works done during the month. These bills will be passed on similar principle as the abstract of estimate, so as to allow comparison therewith; and after checking the rate, they will be compared by Committee with estimate, and if below estimate, the money will be paid; if above, satisfactory explanation will be demanded.

The Municipal Engineer will be responsible for the proper preparation of these bills, both in regard to quantities of work returned and the cost stated.

14. On completion of any work, the Municipal Engineer will report concisely that the work has been properly and efficiently executed according to the estimate, or otherwise, detailing the actual state of the case; and will attach to such Completion Report the certificate as per margin.* The Committee will then have the work examined as thought necessary. The total cost of the work will be taken out from the bills, &c., and if satisfactory, the work will be formally passed, and until formal passing, the Municipal Engineer will remain responsible in every way for the work, both as regards quality, charges made, quantities returned, &c.

Completion Report of Works.

* I do hereby certify that I have received the amount entered in this Bill, and that I have paid it away for the purposes specified; and that I have personally ascertained that all accounts connected with this work are finally settled, and all work and material has been paid for in full, as per Receipts attached; and to the best of my knowledge the work has been properly executed, and the quantities entered are correct.

15. The Municipal Engineer will keep a cash book containing *bond fide* entries of all receipts and disbursements, the latter being supported by receipts for all sums, except money paid away direct to work people; a copy of the cash book, signed by Municipal Engineer, and accompanied by the vouchers, should be sent to Municipal Committee every month for record.

Cash Book of Receipts and Disbursements.

16. In case of old stock being expended, the bill would shew the actual cash expenditure, and a memorandum of stock expended with its estimated value at current rates.

Stock.

17. Stock accounts, where articles are not used when bought, should be kept, shewing exactly how all

Stock Accounts.

materials are expended and whence received; but these would only be liable to be produced if called for, as would all the records in the Engineer's Office, which are the property of the Committee.

18. Every man employed on the works should be directly under the Engineer, and no orders should be given to the Overseer employed under him, except through him.

Work Establishments to be under Engineer.

19. There is a certain class of work, such as small repairs to roads and drains, or buildings, &c., which need not, and cannot, be estimated beforehand. For these a lump sum might be allotted, *viz.*, the Rupees two hundred cooly establishment, and the expense incurred passed on bills similar to those already mentioned. Specific entries for specific objects should always be insisted on. The Committee should have the power of comparing the cost of similar works which can only be obtained in the above manner.

20. The Sub-Committee of accounts will audit and report on them once every three months.

CHAPTER III.

Rules for Appointment, Suspension and Removal of Officers and Servants of the Committee, under Section 15 of the Municipal Act.

1. The appointment of Municipal Engineer will be made by the general Committee alone. If he belongs to the Department Public Works, his dismissal can only be ordered in communication with that Department; but the Committee have power to suspend him for *misconduct* for any period, and, during such suspension, he will be liable to be put on quarter salary. If he is not in the Public Service, the Committee can suspend or remove him as they think fit.

2. The Municipal Committee are empowered to investigate all cases in which the Municipal Engineer is concerned, and after due enquiry, to determine what is "Misconduct" under the above Rule, and the Municipal Engineer will be bound to attend all enquiries ordered by the Committee.

3. The appointment, suspension, or removal of all other servants of the Committee, rests generally with that body; but Sub-Committees have also the power to dismiss any servant, on a salary less than one hundred Rupees per mensem, provided that he is allowed an appeal to the general Committee; and provided, if he is working under the Municipal Engineer, that Officer be consulted.

4. All servants alluded to in the previous Section are liable to fine, provided that any fine by a Sub-Committee can be appealed to the general Committee.

5. The Municipal Engineer will have power to punish by fine or dismissal, any man employed under him receiving not more than twenty Rupees a month.

6. The Municipal Engineer, or any person employed by the Committee, shall not have a personal pecuniary interest, directly or indirectly, in the construction of any building, or performance of any Engineering or other work, except

with the special sanction of the Municipal Committee previously obtained, or in the manufacture, supply or sale of building materials.

LUCKNOW, } A. E. WILKINSON,
The 15th July 1865. } Secy., Municipal Committee.

TREASURY WARRANT.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "an Act for the regulation of the duties of post-age," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, from time to time, and at any time after the passing of that Act by Warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of British postage or inland postage payable by law on the transmission by the post of foreign or colonial letters or newspapers, or of any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage according to the weight thereof and a scale of weight to be contained in such warrant.

And whereas further powers are given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury by another Act of Parliament passed in the eleventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "an Act for giving further facilities for the transmission of letters by post, and for the regulating the duties of postage thereon, and for other purposes relating to the Post Office."

And whereas by a certain Warrant of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, bearing dated the nineteenth day of September one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, certain rates of packet postage were fixed and made chargeable and payable upon letters transmitted by the post direct by British packet boat between any ports in the British Colonies, or between any ports in the British Colonies and any foreign port (not in any such cases passing through the United Kingdom), and it is expedient to alter certain of the said rates on certain letters transmitted as hereinafter mentioned, and to fix certain other rates in lieu thereof as are hereinafter contained.

Now we, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of the powers vested in us in and by the said recited Acts, and each of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do, by this Warrant (under the hands of two of us the said Commissioners, by the authority of the statute in that case made and provided), order and direct as follows:—

1. That on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight transmitted by the post direct by British packet boat, or partly by British packet boat and partly by French packet boat, between any port in the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Saint Helena, Ascension, or the Mauritius, and any port in the East Indies, China, or Australia, or between any port in Australia, and any port in the East Indies or China (not in any such cases passing through the United Kingdom), there shall be charged and taken a packet rate of postage of ten pence.

2. That on every letter transmitted as is mentioned in this Warrant, exceeding half an ounce in weight, there shall be charged, taken,

and paid, progressive and additional rates of postage as follows (that is to say)—

On every such letter exceeding half an ounce in weight, and not exceeding one ounce in weight, two rates of postage;

On every such letter exceeding one ounce, and not exceeding one ounce and the half of another ounce in weight, three rates of postage;

On every such letter exceeding one ounce and the half of another ounce, and not exceeding two ounces in weight, four rates of postage;

And for every half of an ounce in weight above the weight of two ounces, there shall be charged and taken one additional rate of postage; and every fraction of half an ounce above the weight of two ounces, shall be charged as one additional half of an ounce; and each progressive and additional rate chargeable under this clause, shall be estimated and charged at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under this Warrant, if not exceeding half an ounce in weight.

3. That the rates of postage chargeable on such letters as aforesaid, for the sea conveyance thereof, shall be charged in addition to any inland colonial rates that may be payable thereon.

4. That nothing in this Warrant contained shall in anywise alter, prejudice, or affect the exemptions and privileges granted by the said recited Act, passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, nor in anywise prejudice or affect the privilege which officers, seamen, and soldiers employed in Her Majesty's service now by law enjoy of sending and receiving letters by the post, subject to the regulations and restrictions in respect of the same.

5. That the term "East Indies," used in this Warrant, shall be construed to mean every port in Her Majesty's dominions in Asia (China, the Mauritius, Java, Borneo, and Australia excepted), and the several other terms and expressions used in this Warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning in all respects as they would have had if inserted in the said Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty.

6. That so much of the said recited Warrant of the nineteenth day of September one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, as relates to or affects letters transmitted by the post direct by British packet boat between any port in the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Saint Helena, Ascension, or the Mauritius, and any port in the East Indies, China or Australia, or between any port in Australia and any port in the East Indies or China (not in any such cases passing through the United Kingdom), is hereby repealed.

7. That this Warrant shall come into operation on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

8. That it shall be lawful for the Commissioners for the time being of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any two of them, by Warrant under their hands, at any time hereafter, to alter or repeal any of the rates hereby altered, or the regulations hereby

made, and to make and establish any new or other rates or regulations in lieu thereof, and from time to time to appoint at what time the rates that may be payable are to be paid.

Whitehall, Treasury-chambers, the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

LUKE WHITE.

W. P. ADAM.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 3rd August 1865.

Mr. A. MacBean has been appointed Acting Agent for the Bank's Branch at Benares, during the temporary absence of Mr. A. B. Sterndale, on leave.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTIFICATION

Is hereby issued that Public Service Transfer Receipts on other Treasuries, excepting the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta, will bear from this date a higher series of numbers ending with No. 18600, and commencing with No. 47501.

FYZABAD TREASURY, } P. CARNEGIE,
The 18th August 1865. } Dy. Commissioner.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that under instructions from the Government of Bengal, a Treasury has been established at the Station of Dutmah in the Eastern Dooars of Bootan, under the control of the Deputy Commissioner for the Eastern Dooars.

The Officer in charge of the Treasury at Dutmah is authorized to issue Supply Bills and Transfer Receipts payable from other Treasuries under the operation of the existing Rules, but his Treasury should be drawn upon *on the Public Service only*, except for remittances to the Officers and men of the forces in the Dooars.

CALCUTTA; } HUGH SANDEMAN,
BENGAL ACCT. GENL'S. OFFICE, } Acctt. Genl., Bengal.
The 22nd August 1865. }

POSTAL NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of September next, the rates of Steam Postage on letters between India and Australia, China, the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Ascension or Mauritius, will be eight annas per half ounce.

H. B. RIDDELL,

SIMLA, } Director General of the
The 18th August 1865. } Post Office of India.

WANTED.

For the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Sultanpore, a Senior Treasury Clerk, salary Rs. 100 per mensem. He must have a thorough knowledge of the new system of accounts, and be able to keep the books from the Roznamchas, &c., without the aid of the Vernacular Office. Also, a Junior Treasury Clerk, salary Rs. 50 per mensem. He must also have a knowledge of the Vernacular, and be able to keep the books in the same way. No one need apply who has not the above qualifications. Copies of testimonials to be sent with application to the Deputy Commissioner, post paid. No replies will be sent to rejected applicants.

SULTANPORE, } J. HAWKINS,
The 24th August 1865. } Offg. Dy. Commr.

WANTED.

For the Office of the Surveyor General of India,
Lithographic Branch, Calcutta.

1st.—An experienced Lithographer of superior training and acquirements, possessed of an intimate knowledge of the art, in all its branches, including Chromo and Photo-Lithography, with all the late appliances and improvements. He must also possess a theoretical knowledge of Surveying and Map Drawing, so as to be able to appreciate the wants of the Survey Department in regard to maps, as well as to superintend the labors of a large subordinate Establishment of Draftsmen and Printers with due efficiency. Salary Rupees 450 per mensem.

2nd.—A competent and well-trained Plain and Chromo-Lithographer and Master Printer, who, besides a perfect knowledge of his work, must be capable, in all respects, of affording the Superintendent efficient co-operation in leading details, as well as in supervising and teaching the Establishment. Salary Rupees 300 per mensem.

Applications to be addressed, post paid, to the undersigned, accompanied by testimonials, and, if possible, references as to qualifications and character.

SURVEYOR GENL'S OFFICE, } J. E. GASTRELL, Lt.-Col.,
CALCUTTA, } Offg. Depy. Surveyor Genl.
25, PARK STREET, } of India, in charge of
The 17th August 1865. } Surveyor Genl's Office.

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed.

THE undermentioned duplicate Government Promissory Note standing in the name of Bahadoor Sing, the Proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the Note and Interest has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a triplicate Note in favor of the Proprietor:—

Duplicate No. 9411 of 1832-33 for Rs. 3,000.

LUCKNOW, } BAHADOOR SING.
The 26th July 1865. }

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, shewing the total amount outstanding according to the Registers received in this Office up to 21st August 1865.

	4 PER CENT.		4 per cent. of 1828-29.	4 per cent. of 1832-33.	4 per cent. of 1835-36.	4 per cent. of 1842-43.	4 per cent. of 1854-55.	5 per cent., Public Works, of 1854-55.	5 per cent. of 1856-57.	5½ per cent. of 1859-60.	3½ per cent. of 1853-54.	4½ per cent. of 1856-57.	TOTAL RUPEES.
	Transfer of 1865.	Transfer of 1824-25.											
Amount brought forward from Statement dated 17th August 1865 ...	6,64,300	53,000	300	27,60,000	25,41,800	1,11,04,000	82,74,700	36,05,200	5,18,66,200	2,88,64,400	27,600	16,000	10,97,77,500
<i>Add—</i> Amount enfaced at Madras, as per Registers received up to date.	...	...	...	...	3,000	4,500	10,000	...	38,000	30,000	...	...	85,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay, as per Registers received up to date ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,300	10,000	86,800	56,500	...	...	1,86,200
Amount enfaced at Calcutta up to date...	9,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,73,900	53,000	300	27,60,000	25,44,800	1,11,08,500	83,08,000	36,15,200	5,19,91,000	2,89,50,900	27,600	16,000	11,00,49,200
<i>Deduct—</i> Amount removed from the London Books, as per Registers received up to date...	...	...	...	50,000	...	5,000	...	...	...	75,000	...	...	1,30,000
Total ...	6,73,900	53,000	300	27,10,000	25,44,800	1,11,03,500	83,08,000	36,15,200	5,19,91,000	2,88,75,900	27,600	16,000	10,99,19,200

FORT WILLIAM;
LOAN OFFICE,
The 25th August 1865.

R. P. HARRISON,
Acctt. Genl. to the Govt. of India.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that payment of the Notes specified in the margin, which were stolen either at Gawalparah or Gowhatty between the 13th and 16th of July 1865, has been stopped, and that the undersigned has been authorized to offer a reward of 5 per cent. on their recovery.

The attention of all Collectors is drawn to this Notice, with request they will be good enough to stop payment of the said Notes at their respective Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries. The co-operation of all Magistrates, District and Assistant Superintendents, in the recovery of these Notes, is earnestly solicited.

The undersigned requests that steps may be taken to publish the numbers of the Notes and the reward offered for their recovery, in every bazaar.

GOWALPARAH,
The 28th July 1865.

J. J. S. DRIEBERG,
Extra Asstt. Commr.,
for Dy. Commissioner.

The Sarawuk, Jaene, Hindustan Banking and Trading Company "Limited."

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 and Act VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL—Rs. 2,50,00,000.

In 250,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, of which more than half have been taken up.

FIRST CALL RS. 10 ON EACH SHARE.

No further Call will be made this year.

Intending Subscribers are requested to send in their applications *forthwith* with remittances.

TEMPORARY HEAD OFFICE:

CALCUTTA, NO. 186, OLD CHINA BAZAR.

DIRECTORS:

PUNDIT SOW CHUNDER, of Delhi, Banker.
LALLAH CHEERUNJEE LALL, of Delhi, Banker.
LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY, of Furrucknugur and Calcutta, Banker and Merchant.
LALLAH MOOLCHUND CHOWDRY, of Furrucknuggur, Banker.
LALLAH CHIMUN LOLL, of Jeypore and Agra, Banker.
LALLAH MOHUN LOLL, Deputy Magistrate of Noker, Saharunpore.
LALLAH BARROOMULL, of Saharunpore, Zemindar.
PUNDIT SEETARAM, of Gwalior, Zemindar.

BRANCHES:

Delhi, Rewaree, Bhewanee, Lahore, Umritsur, Mooltan, Rawal Pindie, Peshawur, Jumboo, Cashmere, Agra, Gwalior, Allyghur, Meerut, Saharunpore, Furruckabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Benares, Mirzapore, Bombay, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Nagpore, Indore, Jeypore, Joudpore, Ajmeer, Kurrachee, and Roribhuckur.

DRAFTS.

The Company will grant and negotiate Drafts on its Agencies.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED.

On floating Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000,—unless special arrangements are made,—2 per cent. per annum.

At 3 months' notice,	3 per cent.
6 do.	4 per cent.
12 do.	5 per cent.

The Bank will not honor Cheques under Rs. 25.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks, and other Joint Stock Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon in the following terms:—

If to be remitted by the Bank's own Drafts on its Agencies, no Commission will be charged, otherwise the rate of Commission will be $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

On delivering up Securities from safe custody, and on the sale and purchase of Government Securities, Shares, &c., $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. will be charged.

As a Trading Company the Bank undertakes to purchase and sell all articles of merchandize, and will charge Commission on the net amount paid for them, or realized, at the following rates:—

On Gold, Silver and Sovereigns, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Jewellery, Cloth, Twist, Cotton and other articles of merchandize, 2 per cent.

The above rates will be applicable to orders from places within the limits of Hindustan; but on those from other quarters a different or increased charge will be made.

Goods when purchased will be transmitted to the address of the parties with due care either by the Railway, or by Steamers, or otherwise as may be requested, but at the risk of the purchasers.

Insurances if desired will be procured by the Company.

All orders for purchase should be accompanied by remittances.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application to the Manager.

All Drafts, Cheques, &c., sent for collection, are to be made payable to the undermentioned.

Hours of business, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

On Saturdays, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY,
Managing Director and Secretary.

NOTICE.

BLANK Bill Forms of Public Service Transfer Receipts bearing Nos. 27383, 27384, and 27385, having been stolen from the Gondah Treasury, Officers in charge of Treasuries are warned to withhold payment of the same.

GONDAL TREASURY, } J. S. ROSS, Major,
The 4th August 1865. } Deputy Commissioner.

FOR SALE.

Price Five Rupees per Volume.

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NOTICE.

Applicants for the Office of the Head Clerkship of Rohtuck Treasury are hereby informed that the post is no longer vacant.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S
OFFICE, ROHTUCK,
The 9th August 1865.

C. W. LENNOX,
Extra Asstt. Commr.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA.

During the absence from Calcutta of the Members of the Government of India, or until further orders, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla. All communications, therefore, regarding the *Gazette* should be addressed to that Station.

Just published—Price Five Rupees.

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PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

IMPORTANT INDIGO FACTORIES FOR SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction on or about the 20th instant (unless previously disposed of by private contract)—

By order of the Mortgagees,

The well-known Indigo Factories called the Allunchund Concern, at Allahabad, with valuable Talook property attached thereto and Koontee crop now in the ground;

also,

The Koorsun Factory, Allahabad, with Koontee crop, both lately the property of N. Flouest, Esq., deceased. Further particulars and conditions of sale will be published, and in the mean while applications to be made to Messrs. W. Moran and Co., Old Mint Mart, Calcutta, and Messrs. Barrow, Sen, and Watson, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees four annas if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Photographing the interiors of the cave-temples of India with the aid of the Magnesium Light.

From H. F. BLANFORD, Esq., Secy. to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, to Secy. to Govt. of India, Home Dept.,—dated 21st March 1865.

I am directed by the Council of the Asiatic Society to suggest to Government an application of the newly discovered Magnesium Light which promises to be of the greatest value to Indian archæology and history.

The interiors of the cave-temples of India have hitherto been inaccessible to the art of photography by which alone reliable representations of their sculptures and inscriptions could be obtained and submitted to the investigation of most Indian and all European Archæologists. It is unquestionable that such representations would be of high interest, not only on account of the architectural beauty of these ancient works, but also of the materials for ancient history which they may be expected to afford. In the application of the Magnesium Light to photography, an inexpensive means is afforded of obtaining photographs of their interiors, and the Council are assured that there are a number of practised Amateur Photographers in the service of Government, who would willingly give their aid to the accomplishment of so desirable a work if furnished with the necessary apparatus, and permitted to devote a short time to photographing the more important of the cave-temples in their neighbourhood.

Should the employment of Amateur Photographers for this purpose be thought inadvisable, the Council would suggest the engagement of a professional Photographer for a period of a twelve month, in which time they think the majority of the caves might be photographed and a sufficient number of copies printed for distribution.

The following is a list of the more important cave-temples known to the Council :—

1. Caves at Raja Griha in Behar.
2. The Cuttack Series Caves.
3. Caves at Ellora.
4. Caves at Karli.
5. Ajimta Caves.
6. Those at Kennari.
7. Those at Elephanta.
8. Those at Junir.
9. Those at Malwa.
10. Those at Dhamnâr.
11. Those at Mahavellipoor in Madras.

From LIEUT.-COLONEL C. H. DICKENS, R. A., Secy. to Govt. of India, P. W. Dept., to the Archæological Surveyor to the Govt. of India,—dated 27th May 1865.

I am directed to forward the accompanying copy of a letter No. 156, dated the 21st March 1865, from the Secretary to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, suggesting that the interiors of the cave-temples of India should be photographed with the aid of the Magnesium Light, and to request that you will be good enough to favor the Government of India with your views on the subject.

From MAJOR-GENERAL A. CUNNINGHAM, Archæological Surveyor to Govt. of India, to Secy. to Govt. of India, P. W. Dept.,—dated Nynce Tal, the 12th July 1865.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 536 C, dated 27th May 1865,

forwarding copy of a letter No. 156, dated 21st March, from the Secretary of the Asiatic Society, suggesting that advantage should be taken of the newly discovered Magnesium Light to make photographs of the interiors of the various cave-temples of India which have hitherto been inaccessible to the art of photography.

2. The principal cave-temples of India may be divided into the three following distinct groups according with their geographical position :—

- | | |
|---|--|
| I. Bombay Series, comprising the caves of ... | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{Elephanta.} \\ 2. \text{Kanari.} \\ 3. \text{Ellora.} \\ 4. \text{Karli.} \\ 5. \text{Ajanta.} \\ 6. \text{Junir.} \end{array} \right.$ |
| II. Central India Series, comprising the caves of | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7. \text{Bâg.} \\ 8. \text{Dhamnâr.} \\ 9. \text{Khalvi.} \end{array} \right.$ |
| III. Bengal Series, comprising the caves of ... | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10. \text{Barâbar, near Gaya.} \\ 11. \text{Khandagiri in Cuttack.} \\ 12. \text{Mahavellipoor.} \end{array} \right.$ |

Of these twelve Series of caves I have myself visited five, and I am therefore able to speak of them with more confidence than of the others which I have not seen. But since the receipt of your letter, I have read all the accessible notices of the other cave-temples that I might be able to offer to Government the best opinion in my power on the interesting subject which has been submitted for my consideration.

3. I agree most fully with the Council of the Asiatic Society in thinking that photographic representations of the sculptures and inscriptions in the interiors of the caves would be of high interest, not only on account of their architectural beauty, but also for the material aid which they would undoubtedly afford towards the illustration of the ancient history of India. Some of these caves, however, as those of Bârabar near Gaya, are simple excavations with smooth bare walls which offer no subject whatever for photography. Others again, comprising *all* the examples in Central India, which have been executed in a coarse laterite are now so ruinous that they possess no remains of sculpture worth the trouble of photographing, and not a single inscription of any kind. I have myself examined the two sets of caves at Dhamnâr and Khalvi, and as the third set at Bâg are described by Dr. Impey to be excavated in the same coarse laterite, I am quite satisfied that it would be mere waste, of both time and money, to make photographic representations of them.

4. After striking out of the list the four sets of caves just described, there still remain the Bombay Series of caves which are all easily accessible from Bombay itself, and the two sets of caves at Cuttack and Mahavellipoor, which, as they can be most readily reached from Calcutta, I have called the Bengal Series of caves. Under these circumstances I think it would not be advisable to employ a single Photographer for places so far distant from each other on the East and West coasts of India, but rather to entrust the work to two separate Photographers of Bombay and Calcutta to whom the two Series of caves would be easily accessible.

5. It is difficult to lay down any specific instructions for the guidance of the Photographers

who may be employed on this duty. The selection of the best points of view must, of course, be left entirely to the taste of the Photographers themselves. But to secure a complete and satisfactory set of views of the interiors of our Indian caves, I would make the following selection obligatory, and leave the rest to the judgment of the Photographers :—

1. One general view of the interior of every *Chaitya* cave, taken from some point near the entrance.
2. One general view of the interior of every *Vihâr*, or monastery cave.
3. Photographs of *all* the sculptures and paintings that are still in tolerable preservation.
4. Photographs of all interior inscriptions.

6. The great caves on the Bombay side of India are so well known that I consider it needless to offer any remarks regarding the great importance of obtaining photographs of all their sculptures and paintings. But the caves of Khandagiri in Cuttack are so little known, and have been so imperfectly explored, that I think it necessary to draw attention to the high interest which attaches to them, not only on account of their great antiquity, but also for the superior style of their sculpture, which Mr. Fergusson considers finer than any thing that he had seen in India. Indeed, its superiority appeared to him so striking that he expresses a wish that the sculpture "could be cleaned and casts taken of it." He compares it to the sculpture of the Sanchi Tope, near Bhilsa, and affirms "that it resembles European art more than any other." With this opinion I fully agree, as some of the Sanchi Tope bas-reliefs offer the only sculpture that I have yet seen in India, which at all approaches the beauty of European art.

7. I will conclude my remarks with a strong recommendation that the proposal of the Asiatic Society should be carried out at once; and I would suggest that grants should be made for the purpose to the Asiatic Societies of Calcutta and Bombay, which would thus become responsible for the satisfactory execution of this interesting work.

From LIEUT.-COLONEL C. H. DICKENS, R. A., Secy. to Govt. of India, P. W. Dept., to the Hony. Secy. to the Asiatic Society of Bengal,—dated Simla, the 16th August 1865.

In reply to your letter No. 156, dated the 21st March 1865, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, suggesting that advantage be taken of the newly discovered Magnesium Light to make photographs of the interiors of the various cave-temples of India, I am directed to state that, although the Government of India, as already intimated in this Office letter No. 5256, dated the 17th December 1863, addressed to Major-General Cunningham, and published in the supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of 26th idem, considers it desirable that such matters should be left to the enterprise of private and professional Photographers, the proposal was referred to Major-General Cunningham for his opinion, and an interesting communication has been received from him, of which a copy is now forwarded for the information of the Society.

2. This correspondence will be published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Report on the Public Works Budget-Estimate for 1865-66.

Report by MAJOR G. CHESNEY, Accountant General, Public Works Department, on the Public Works Budget-Estimate for 1865-66.

The General Imperial Public Works Budget-Estimate of Expenditure on Public Works in India for 1865-66, was submitted to the Supreme Government with my Note dated 31st March 1865. I now proceed to offer certain observations on such of the details of this estimate as call for remark.

2. In the first place, I beg to take the opportunity of drawing attention to the remarks of the Secretary of State* on the Report and Budget-Estimate of last year.

* Secretary of State's despatch No. 7 of 2nd February 1865.

15. The first thing that may be usefully recorded is the Imperial grants for expenditure under the direct administration of the Public Works Department, as compared with that for 1864-65; this is given in Table A below—

TABLE A.

Grants for Public Works from 1859-60 to 1865-66, exclusive of the allotments for State expenditure on guaranteed and unguaranteed enterprise.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.	1865-66.	1864-65.
	£	£
Madras	616,603	680,000
Bombay	1,560,000	1,099,330
Bengal	730,000	545,000
North Western Provinces, including Ajmere ...	788,760	684,538
Punjab	600,000	565,000
Central Provinces	300,000	290,000
British Burmah, including Port Blair	257,500	242,800
Oudh	187,581	207,253
Hyderabad	114,400	90,000
Straits Settlements	35,000	40,000
Rajpootana	56,250	11,367
Central India	76,250	12,075
Coorg	10,000	6,000
Unappropriated Grant	81,497	.....
	*5,363,841	4,473,363

Total Grant	...	1859-60	...	£	3,685,300
"	...	1860-61	...	3,371,354	
"	...	1861-62	...	3,420,540	
"	...	1862-63	...	3,655,335	
"	...	1863-64	...	4,512,769	

16. Thus it appears that the grant for 1865-66 is in excess of that for 1864-65† by nearly a million sterling, which again was nearly a million in excess of the average grant of the four years from 1859-60 to 1863-64. Of the increase in

† The considerable grants, aggregating £394,348, made during the course of 1864-65, after the Budget-Estimate was framed, are omitted from this comparison.

* For an explanation of the difference between this item and that shown in the General Estimate, see Table K appended to this Report.

the current year, however, half a million is due to increase in the special grant made to Bombay, in consideration of the receipts to be realized by sales of land, in connection with the removal of the ramparts of the old fortification in the island of Bombay, the total grant for this purpose being £700,000. The North Western Provinces have received £100,000, and Bengal £200,000 more than last year, the balance being divided between the other Provinces, with the exception of Madras, the grant to which Presidency shews a reduction of about £64,000, caused principally by its inability to make use of the whole amount of the Military grant assigned to it.

17. Table B shews the percentage borne by the various grants assigned to the various heads of service (excluding State outlay on Guaranteed Railways and Irrigation works, and on Railway lines not guaranteed) to the aggregate allotment made to each Province :—

TABLE B.

Percentage borne by the various Grants to the aggregate allotment made to each Province.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		REPAIRS.		ESTABLISHMENTS.		TOOLS AND PLANT.	
	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.
Madras	31·67	43·67	40·55	36·77	25·35	18·09	2·43	1·47
Bombay	78·52	70·67	9·75	15·01	10·50	13·52	1·23	·83
Bengal	56·26	51·37	25·69	28·44	17·12	20·19	·93	
N. W. Provinces, including Ajmere ...	58·29	55·79	22·76	24·86	18·23	19·35	·72	
Punjab	54·76	57·56	23·17	20·91	20·40	21·53	1·66	
Central Provinces	70·34	68·83	8·27	9·36	18·19	21·46	3·20	·35
British Burmah, including Port Blair ...	75·73		8·74	9·60	14·56	13·96	·97	
Oudh	69·49		14·56	15·75	14·99	14·54	·96	
Hyderabad	80·60		·30	8·48	11·69	14·56	·73	
Straits Settlements			18·93	15·78	21·63	19·45	·91	
Rajpootana	73·60	81·12	12·80	13·48	12·98	15·13	9·94	·62
Central India	70·25							
Coorg	58·65							
Unappropriated Grant	100·00		...		...		...
General average ...	63·40	60·52	18·96	21·45	16·28	17·59	1·36	·44

18. The principal facts brought out by this Table are, that the proportion of the total allotment given to Repairs and Establishments is 2·49 and 1·31 per cent. less respectively, than in the previous year, while there is an increase of 2·88 per cent. on the proportion allotted to Original Works. To this increase may also be added that shewn under the head Tools and Plant, a new head, the principal expenditure for which in the previous year was charged to Original Works. But this view of the case, as regards Establishment charges, will have to be modified by the considerations noticed in para. 37.

19. Although the proportionate allotments for Repairs and Establishments have been reduced in this Estimate, they actually have increased by £56,982 and £86,606, the increase in that for Original Works having been £ 693,508, as shewn in Table C below. The Establishment and Repairs Estimate will be noticed in detail presently.

20. The largest proportional charge for Repairs is in Madras, where it forms a percentage of 40·55 on the total Estimate; but this comprises, in the estimates of that Presidency, the charges for maintenance of the numerous irrigation works scattered over the country. The largest increase during the year is in Punjab, from 20·91 to 23·17 per cent. Bombay shews a considerable

reduction, which, however, is rather more than compensated for by the charges in the Rajpootana and Central India Estimates, for works transferred during the year from the Bombay Presidency to those Administrations.

21. The distribution of the Grant for original works among the various heads of service, as compared with that made in 1864-65, is given in Table C below :—

TABLE C.

Distribution of the Grant for Original Works for 1865-66 as compared with 1864-65.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.	MILITARY.		CIVIL BUILDINGS.		PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.					
					Agricultural.		Communications.		Miscellaneous Public Improvement.	
	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Madras	73,318	100,777	46,072	80,445	25,982	48,978	44,752	62,608	5,159	4,144
Bombay	407,320	134,035	231,527	41,385	76,380	8,431	159,132	170,213	350,550	373,718
Bengal	77,500	31,727	158,500	98,970	40,000	11,568	125,200	137,735	500	
North Western Provinces, including Ajmere.	210,811	100,823	85,484	70,591	66,354	53,212	97,177	148,207		
Punjab	188,575	102,760	40,024	45,760	36,517	55,431	55,901	114,156	7,500	7,116
Central Provinces	61,500	39,982	48,000	24,863	...	...	101,500	135,653		
British Burmah, including Port Blair.	62,000	67,197	73,000	58,179	4,000	2,836	30,000	31,398	26,000	25,900
Oudh	56,870	43,552	33,000	27,892	...	...	39,868	73,031	600	
Hyderabad	53,740	33,598	14,840	6,783	...	...	23,613	23,885		
Straits Settlements	4,900	4,725	7,500	8,508	1,500	765	2,837	2,524	3,750	9,387
Rajpootana	25,383	...	7,128	351	...	...	8,890	8,027		
Central India	28,686	...	2,911	320	...	90	21,970	9,000	...	1,000
Coorg ... ..	...	...	150	100	...	...	5,715	2,578		
Unapplied grant	23,397	...	...	...	...	...	8,100			
	1,274,000	672,276	748,145	464,147	259,733	221,311	724,655	928,015	394,059	421,355
Add for Civil Buildings	748,145	464,147								
Add for Public Improvement	1,378,467	1,570,681			Add Agricultural		259,733	221,311		
					" for Public Improvement		394,059	421,355		
Total for Original Works as in General Budget-Estimate for 1865-66, and para. 15 of Report on Budget-Estimates for 1864-65.	3,400,612	2,707,104			Total Public Improvement		1,378,447	1,570,681		

22. It will be perceived that, as compared with 1864-65, the Grant for Military Works, £1,274,000, is nearly double that of the previous year; also that the grant for Civil Buildings is in excess by about £280,000, while that for Public Improvement shows a reduction of £200,000, principally under the heading "Communications." The large increase to the Military estimate is, in pursuance of the determination announced by the Government of India, in Public Works Department Circular No. 2 of 1865, to carry on to completion, as fast as possible, the permanent buildings required throughout India for the accommodation of troops.

23. The large grant for Civil Buildings is explained in the remarks made on the same subject in last year's Report.* A great demand for improved Jail accommodation has also arisen, especially in Bengal, Punjab, British Burmah, (for the Penal Settlement of Port Blair) and the Central Provinces. In connection with this

* Para. 22.—"The demand for expenditure on Civil Buildings continues to be very great. In some of the districts visited by the mutinies, the work of replacing the buildings destroyed during that time still goes on, while in others, as the Central Provinces and parts of Oudh, almost the whole of the buildings necessary for the business of the Administration have still to be constructed."

subject, the following Table D, showing the grants made for Jails (including Lock-ups and Hazut wards) from 1862-63, may be of interest :—

TABLE D.
Grants made for the construction of Jails from 1862-63 to 1865-66.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.
	£	£	£	£
Madras ... ..	...	10,000	18,174	16,055
Bombay	569	200	2,562	1,495
Bengal	9,255	3,420	13,537	22,004
North Western Provinces	10,674	10,850	10,494	28,347
Punjab	2,882	...	1,520	20,034
Central Provinces	5,100	500	* 14,700	19,500
British Burmah, including Port Blair ...	3,000	10,000	20,000	26,900
Oudh	16,000	20,000	15,144	8,000
Hyderabad	2,000	3,200	6,000	8,980
Straits Settlements ... ..	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana ... ..	...	5,317	...	...
	49,480	63,487	102,131	151,315

24. The distribution of the grant for Repairs among the various heads of service, as compared with that made in 1864-65, is as follows :—

TABLE E.
Distribution of the Grant for repairs for 1865-66 as compared with 1864-65.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.	Military.		Civil Administration.		PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.					
					Agricultural.		Communications.		Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	
	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Madras	13,285	13,132	13,508	15,087	100,000	108,528	120,062	110,224	3,055	3,029
Bombay	37,680	40,000	31,020	22,214	44,067	40,385	37,676	61,385	1,596	1,016
Bengal	37,500	25,920	50,000	35,500	26,000	23,750	73,000	68,720	1,000	1,110
North Western Provinces, including Ajmere	40,189	41,925	15,385	20,003	44,400	37,425	70,513	70,877	...	...
Punjab	31,425	21,608	9,182	9,484	31,655	21,296	65,188	65,385	1,578	385
Central Provinces	8,500	7,400	2,300	3,805	...	30	13,000	15,800	...	20
British Burmah, including Port Blair	8,000	10,100	4,500	3,500	1,200	850	8,260	8,200	1,000	650
Oudh	9,148	10,088	2,933	3,412	...	...	15,245	18,671	...	480
Hyderabad	5,580	4,200	480	1,330	...	...	1,940	2,100	540	...
Straits Settlements	2,510	1,424	1,849	2,021	350	210	1,550	2,335	305	321
Rajpootana	6,117	223	610	143	...	...	473	210	...	...
Central India	2,314	160	786	1,350	...	70	7,179	1,700	...	...
Coorg ... ..	...	...	100	300	...	...	1,085	...	...	...
	211,248	176,180	132,743	118,154	247,672	232,544	415,771	425,697	9,134	7,011
Add for Civil Buildings ..	132,743	118,154	Add for Agricultural				247,672	232,544		
Add for Public Improvement..	672,577	665,252	Add for Miscellaneous Public Improvement				9,134	7,011		
Total ...	1,016,568	959,586	Total Public Improvement ...				672,577	665,252		

25. It will be observed from this Table that, though the aggregate grant for Repairs is only 18·96 per cent. of the total assignment, as compared with 21·45 per cent. for 1864-65, still the estimated charges for the current year are £56,982 more than those for the previous year, of which £35,000 is for Military, and £14,000 for Civil Works. But the increase under the last head is entirely due to the addition made to the Bengal Estimate for damages done by the Cyclone, omitting Bengal, the repairs charges for Civil buildings throughout India have not increased.

* Including an extra grant of Rs. 9,500 made during course of year.

26. The increase in Repairs, Public Improvement, is due to enhanced estimate for the maintenance of Irrigation works in the North Western Provinces and Punjab.

27. The large increase in the Grant for Repairs to Punjab has already been noticed in para. 20; the actual amount of increase is about £21,000, half of which is for Military, and half for Agricultural Works. This addition was admitted by the Government of India, on the representation of the Punjab Government, of the inadequacy of the allotments hitherto made for Repairs, and that the expenditure on this account during 1864-65 was likely to amount to £130,000 against a Grant sanctioned in Budget Orders of £118,158.

28. The increase in the Grant for Rajpootana and Central India is occasioned by the transfer to those Agencies of certain Divisions north of the Nerbudda from Bombay, the allotment to which Province, shows a corresponding decrease.

29. The Grants for the Central Provinces and Oudh exhibit a reduction of £2,345 and £5,325 as compared with 1864-65. This is due to the sums for the previous years in the former Province having been over-estimated; in Oudh it is reported to be chiefly due to the maintenance of roads there having been placed on an improved system.

30. The following Table shows the distribution of the Grant for establishment for 1865-66, as compared with 1864-65 :—

TABLE F.

Distribution of the Grant for Establishment for 1865-66, compared with 1864-65.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.	DIRECTION.		CONSTRUCTION.		ACCOUNTS.		COLLECTION AND POLICE.		TOTAL.	
	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Madras	29,282	31,119	121,970	87,940	5,048	3,700	...	289	156,300	123,048
Bombay	23,418	21,453	135,246	123,404	4,964	3,720	127	127	163,755	148,704
Bengal	21,236	19,961	95,478	80,079	8,286	9,860	...	...	125,000	110,000
North Western Provinces ...	25,467	27,135	104,231	90,924	9,277	9,016	4,820	4,496	143,795	132,471
Punjab	21,593	18,514	84,563	86,158	7,262	9,185	9,061	7,762	122,479	121,619
Central Provinces	10,645	9,183	39,055	45,862	4,880	7,212	...	...	54,080	62,257
British Burmah	6,973	7,160	26,700	22,370	3,827	4,364	...	...	37,500	33,900
Oudh	4,688	4,526	20,392	21,970	3,637	3,631	...	...	28,117	30,127
Hyderabad	2,584	2,596	8,848	8,460	1,928	2,048	...	...	13,360	13,104
Straits Settlements	1,854	1,994	4,895	4,786	820	1,000	...	...	7,569	7,780
Rajpootana	1,178	2,166	6,120	247	...	...	...	...	7,298	2,413
Central India	1,178	...	10,354	84	...	...	...	...	11,532	84
Coorg ... ..	...	...	2,150	1,322	...	...	...	...	2,150	1,322
	150,096	145,807	600,002	573,612	49,329	54,636	14,008	12,674	872,935	786,829

31. It will be noticed that the Grant for 1865-66 for Establishment shows an increase of £86,606 over that for 1864-65, the excess estimated expenditure being chiefly in the following Provinces :—

	£
Madras	33,254
Bombay	15,050
Bengal	15,000
North Western Provinces ...	11,325
Central India	11,448
Rajpootana	4,884

NOTE.—In the case of those Provinces in which a proportion of the Establishment charge is debited to Local Funds, and of those Provinces where an aggregate reduction has been made by the Government of India from the amount entered in the estimate for Establishment, such deductions have been distributed rateably over the different heads, Direction, Accounts, &c.

32. The increase in the Grant to Madras is caused, in the first place, by a reduction of £10,000, the amount of Establishment charges debited in the previous year to Local Funds as a set-off against the supervision of expenditure incurred from that source by Officers of Public Works Department. In the next place, a charge of £10,000 has been brought forward in the estimate on account of Petty Establishments, hitherto charged to Works; this is in accordance with the decision of the Government of India, conveyed in Public Works Department Resolution No. 549 A, dated 22nd September 1864. The balance of the increase is due to an increased provision for Travelling and Military Allowances; the latter being now debitable to this Department; and to the increase to the Accounts and Executive Offices necessary to admit of the introduction of the new system of Accounts.

33. The increase in the Grant to Bombay is principally attributable to the inclusion of £3,216 in the Budget-Estimate of the establishment for the Rampart Removal Committee Works, to the improved position of the Upper Subordinates, and to the proposed introduction of a regular system of account and audit. There is a still further virtual increase of the Bombay Establishments, due to the transfer of a portion of them to Rajpootana and Central India, as, but for this transfer, the increase of charge in this Presidency would have been considerably more.

34. The Establishments for Bengal, which were considered inadequate to deal properly with the great extension of public works in that Province, have recently undergone careful enquiry and revision, and the result is an increase of about £15,000 in the Grants for this head of service.

35. In the North Western Provinces, the increased outlay is attributable to an extra Superintending Engineer having been sanctioned for that Province; to other minor arrangements connected with the conversion of the Deputy Superintendent, Irrigation Department, into an independent Superintending Engineer; and to a general increase in several other sub-heads of service.

36. The augmented outlay in Rajpootana and Central India being due to the entry of the charges for the Divisions transferred during 1864-65 from Bombay to these Agencies is chiefly nominal.

37. It has been noticed in para. 18, that the percentage of Establishment on total expenditure for 1865-66 is 16·28; but that expenditure includes £500,000, specially appropriated for works in Bombay, in excess of the appropriations made in 1864-65 for the same object; deducting this sum, the percentage of Establishment charge on the total Estimate would be 17·26, which is still slightly less than the percentage of 1864-65.

38. The following statement of the percentage of Establishment charge to total outlay for the last four years will be of interest, as showing the gradual reduction that has been effected:—

In 1862-63 the charge was	...	...	20·87
In 1863-64	„	...	16·62
In 1864-65	„	...	17·59
In 1865-66	„	...	16·28

39. It is to be observed that, during this time, the tendency of departmental legislation has been to extend very largely the application of the term 'Establishment,' which now embraces many charges that would, two or three years ago, have appeared under the head of Works, so that the comparison is really still more favourable. All permanent charges are now classed under this head, although they may be strictly for workmen. But the tendency of Establishment charges will be to increase, as the number of completed works increases which have to be maintained. If a canal or road could be kept in perfect order without any new outlay being incurred on it, the *whole* charges on such a work would be for Establishment, so that the time may come when a high, rather than a low, percentage of charge will be a test of good Departmental management.

40. The subject of Establishment charges generally may be completed by inserting here the following Tables, showing how the charges of the year are relatively distributed:—

TABLE G.

Percentage of Establishment charges for 1864-65 on Budget Grant.

HEADS.	MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		BENGAL.		N. W. P.		PUNJAB.		CENTRAL PROVINCES.		BRITISH BURMAH.		ODDH.		HYDERABAD.		STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.		RAJPOOTANA.	CENTRAL INDIA.	COORG.	
	1865-66	1864-65	1865-66	1864-65	1865-66	1864-65	1865-66	1864-65	1865-66	1864-65	1865-66	1864-65	1865-66	1864-65	1865-66	1864-65	1865-66	1864-65	1865-66	1864-65	1865-66	1864-65	1865-66	
Direction, including Office charges and Travelling Allowance ...	4.61	4.48	1.40	1.83	2.77	3.68	3.05	3.27	3.35	3.14	3.38	2.99	1864-65	1865-66	2.51	2.8	2.37	2.08	2.11	2.7	5.22	4.73	1.99	1.46
Construction { Engineering 																								

41. The Grant for the year 1865-66, for Establishment, includes, both in Madras and Bombay, as well as in the other Local Governments and Administrations, all items properly appertaining to that head of service, as described in paras. 24 and 28 of my Report on the Budget-Estimates for 1864-65. It has thus been possible, for the first time, to afford a correct comparison of the assignments for Establishments.

42. Of the aggregate Grant of this head of service—

·17	appertains to Direction.
·75	„ to Construction.
·06	„ to Accounts.
·02	„ to Collection and Police.

and of the total percentage of Establishment charges on aggregate Budget Grant,
2·77 appertains to Direction.

12·27	„ to Construction.
·98	„ to Account.
·26	„ to Collection and Police.

16·28

43. It will be seen that the Establishments in Madras are comparatively much more costly than they are in any other part of India.

44. In Bombay, the remarkable smallness of the charge is due to the large Grant assigned to that Presidency for special works, in consideration of receipts from sales of land there. Omitting that, and making a suitable deduction of Establishment, the percentage on the residue would be 18·08.

45. The high percentage of the Establishment charges for Punjab is partly explained by the special charge of 1·51 for Establishments employed in the collection of Canal Revenue. This deducted leaves the charge 18·89.

46. A reduction of ·61 from the North Western Provinces rate, on account of Collection and Police, brings down the charge there to a percentage of 17·62.

47. It will be noticed that the charges in the Central Provinces have been much decreased. This is due to the Godavery Works Establishments having been greatly over-estimated in the previous year, there being a reduction of £ 6,000 alone in the Grant for these establishments for 1865-66, as compared with 1864-65.

48. The charges in Oudh and British Burmah continue to be moderate, and the Hyderabad Establishments retain their place as the least expensive of any in India.

49. In my Report last year, I remarked (para. 45,) on the high estimates for contingencies, especially in the North Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Bengal. It is satisfactory to be able to report a reduction of these charges to the amount of £ 5,000, but they continue to be exceptionally high in those three Provinces, and there is a large increase in British Burmah which seems to call for special enquiry. Indeed, the striking variations in different provinces for the

same class of charge as exhibited in Table I below, seem to show that a careful review of them might lead to considerable reduction:—

TABLE I.
Distribution of charges for Contingencies on different branches of Establishment.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATION'S.	TOTAL OF BUDGET-ESTIMATE, EXCLUDING STATE OUTLAY ON GUARANTEED ENTERPRISE.	ESTIMATE FOR CONTINGENCIES.					PERCENTAGES OF CONTINGENCIES ON BUDGET GRANT.				
		Direction.	Construction.	Accounts.	Total, 1893-96.	Total, 1894-95.	Direction.	Construction.	Accounts.	Total, 1893-95.	Total, 1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
Madras	61,66,033	8,880	13,824	600	23,304	25,213	'15	'23	..	'37	'36
Bombay	1,56,00,000	15,383	41,291	5,000	61,674	61,072	'10	'26	'03	'39	'55
Bengal	73,00,000	10,000	32,000	16,000	58,000	64,300	'14	'44	'22	'80	1'18
North Western Provinces	78,87,600	14,700	54,872	1,200	70,772	1,18,588	'19	'69	'02	'90	1'74
Punjab	60,00,000	15,000	26,697	8,750	50,447	56,986	'25	'44	'15	'84	1'01
Oudh	18,75,806	2,400	6,000	5,000	13,400	16,100	'13	'32	'26	'71	'78
Central Provinces	30,00,000	5,000	10,400	7,000	22,400	22,630	'16	'35	'23	'75	'78
British Burmah	25,75,000	4,978	16,000	2,500	23,478	18,220	'19	'62	'10	'91	'60
Hyderabad	11,44,000	1,700	2,480	1,500	5,680	5,156	'15	'22	'13	'50	'57
Straits Settlements	3,50,000	250	400	500	1,150	1,850	'07	'12	'14	'33	'46
Rajpootana	5,62,500	600	1,662	...	2,262	...	'11	'20	...	'40	...
Central India	7,62,500	600	4,460	...	5,060	1,802	'08	'58	...	'66	...
Coorg	1,00,000	...	400	...	400	500	..	'40	...	'40	..
Total ...	..	79,491	2,10,486	48,050	3,38,027	3,87,487					

50. The Provincial estimates of Public Works Revenue are now in course of submission, and will be reported upon separately as soon as they are all received.

51. The proposed expenditure from Local Funds will also form the subject of a separate Report, as some of the Provincial estimates have not yet been received. But the expenditure under this head is shown approximately in the following Table, which also contains a summary of the total estimated outlay on Public Works (excluding guaranteed interest and loss by exchange) from all sources during 1865-66 :—

TABLE J.

Approximate estimated total outlay on Public Works in India during 1865-66.

[illegible]

52. The total estimated outlay on Public Works in India from all sources; is shewn from Table J to amount to 11 millions sterling. The estimates for 1864-65, 1863-64, and 1862-63, were for about the same sum, making a total of forty-four millions sterling, estimated to be spent in four years.

TABLE K.

Explanation of difference between amount of Grant for 1865-66, as entered in general Budget-Estimate of expenditure on Public Works, and that exhibited in the Table following paragraph 6 of the Accountant General's Report thereon.

	£
The estimate for 1865-66, exclusive of grants for guaranteed and aided enterprise, is entered in Table of paragraph 6 as ...	5,363,841
Add for State Expenditure on land and Establishment for Guaranteed Railways, as per Public Works Department Circular No. 01 of 1865	207,425
Add for State outlay for land and Establishment for Guaranteed Irrigation Works in Madras	15,000
Add for State Expenditure on Railways not Guaranteed— North Western Provinces	13,740
Oudh	7,419
Total as in General Estimate ...	<u>5,607,425</u>



The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1865.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 1656.

Simla, the 4th September 1865.

Notifications.—The following supplemental Rule relating to Emigration from the Port of Calcutta, has been made by the Governor General in Council, under the provisions of Section 63 of Act No. XIII. of 1864, and is published for general information:—

Rule.—"The Protector may authorize the employment of the Emigrants in each Depôt on labor of a light and suitable kind, whenever he considers it requisite for the preservation of their health; such employment to be subject to the Protector's control, and open to his supervision. For such employment each Emigrant will be entitled to be paid at the rate of 1½ pice per hour."

No. 1657.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Gastrell, Staff Corps, received charge of the Office of Deputy Surveyor General, with the superintendence of Revenue Surveys, from Lieutenant-Colonel D. G. Robinson, R. E., on the forenoon of the 24th of July 1865.

No. 1684.

The 5th September 1865.

Mr. H. W. Bowen, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Oomrawuttee District, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 24th of July, of the privilege leave granted to him on the 8th of August.

No. 1703.

The 6th September 1865.

Captain A. R. McMahon, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, assumed charge of the duties of Magistrate of Akyab, from Lieutenant G. A. Strover, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, on the forenoon of the 29th July.

No. 1705.

Dr. J. C. Whishaw, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Fyzabad, returned on the forenoon of the 7th of July from the two months' leave on medical certifi-

cate granted to him in Notification No. 875, dated 27th of May last.

No. 1717.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the following additions to be made to List No. II., published under date the 29th September 1854, of parties authorized to send letters and official *Gazettes bond fide* and *exclusively* on the Public Service, relating to the business of their respective Departments, without actual payment of postage, but only to the authorities hereinafter named, *viz.*:—

All Officers and Upper Subordinates of the Public Works Department in the Madras Presidency, to

Their Departmental Superiors and to the Controller of Public Works Accounts in that Presidency.

No. 1720.

With reference to Section 3 of Act XV. of 1865, the following Table of the degrees of consanguinity and affinity within which Marriage is prohibited among the Parsees, is published for general information:—

TABLE.

A man shall not marry his

- 1 Paternal grand-father's mother.
- 2 Paternal grand-mother's mother.
- 3 Maternal grand-father's mother.
- 4 Maternal grand-mother's mother.
- 5 Paternal grand-mother.
- 6 Paternal grand-father's wife.
- 7 Maternal grand-mother.
- 8 Maternal grand-father's wife.
- 9 Mother or step-mother.
- 10 Father's sister or step-sister.
- 11 Mother's sister or step-sister.
- 12 Sister or step-sister.
- 13 Brother's daughter or step-brother's daughter, or any direct lineal descendant of a brother or step-brother.
- 14 Sister's daughter or step-sister's daughter, or any direct lineal descendant of a sister or step-sister.
- 15 Daughter or step-daughter, or any direct lineal descendant of either.

- 16 Son's daughter or step-son's daughter, or any direct lineal descendant of a son or step-son.
- 17 Wife of son or of step-son, or of any direct lineal descendant of a son or step-son.
- 18 Wife of daughter's son or of step-daughter's son, or of any direct lineal descendant of a daughter or step-daughter.
- 19 Mother of daughter's husband.
- 20 Mother of son's wife.
- 21 Mother of wife's paternal grand-father.
- 22 Mother of wife's paternal grand-mother.
- 23 Mother of wife's maternal grand-father.
- 24 Mother of wife's maternal grand-mother.
- 25 Wife's paternal grand-mother.
- 26 Wife's maternal grand-mother.
- 27 Wife's mother or step-mother.
- 28 Wife's father's sister.
- 29 Wife's mother's sister.
- 30 Father's brother's wife.
- 31 Mother's brother's wife.
- 32 Brother's son's wife.
- 33 Sister's son's wife.

A woman shall not marry her

- 1 Paternal grand-father's father.
- 2 Paternal grand-mother's father.
- 3 Maternal grand-father's father.
- 4 Maternal grand-mother's father.
- 5 Paternal grand-father.
- 6 Paternal grand-mother's husband.
- 7 Maternal grand-father.
- 8 Maternal grand-mother's husband.
- 9 Father or step-father.
- 10 Father's brother or step-brother.
- 11 Mother's brother or step-brother.
- 12 Brother or step-brother.
- 13 Brother's son or step-brother's son, or any direct lineal descendant of a brother or step-brother.
- 14 Sister's son or step-sister's son, or any direct lineal descendant of a sister or step-sister.
- 15 Son or step-son, or any direct lineal descendant of either.
- 16 Daughter's son or step-daughter's son, or any direct lineal descendant of a daughter or step-daughter.
- 17 Husband of daughter or of step-daughter, or of any direct lineal descendant of a daughter or step-daughter.
- 18 Husband of son's daughter or of step-son's daughter, or of any direct lineal descendant of a son or step-son.
- 19 Father of daughter's husband.
- 20 Father of son's wife.
- 21 Father of husband's paternal grand-father.
- 22 Father of husband's paternal grand-mother.
- 23 Father of husband's maternal grand-father.
- 24 Father of husband's maternal grand-mother.
- 25 Husband's paternal grand-father.
- 26 Husband's maternal grand-father.
- 27 Husband's father or step-father.
- 28 Brother of husband's father.
- 29 Brother of husband's mother.
- 30 Husband's brother's son, or his direct lineal descendant.
- 31 Husband's sister's son, or his direct lineal descendant.
- 32 Brother's daughter's husband.
- 33 Sister's daughter's husband.

Note.—In the above table the words "Brother" and "Sister" denote brother and sister of the whole as well as half blood. Relationship by step means relationship by marriage.

No. 1735.

The 7th September 1865.

Mr. F. M. Bird, of the Civil Service, is admitted to a furlough for a period of three years.

No. 1739.

The Reverend Charles Thomas Toussaint has been appointed by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment. The appointment will take effect from the 1st instant.

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 758.

POLITICAL.

Simla, the 4th September 1865.

Notification.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise Mr. Eduard Chrestien as Consul for Hamburg at Akyab.

No. 1826.

GENERAL.

The 6th September 1865.

Notification.—Lieutenant W. Hamilton, District Superintendent of Police in Berar, is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class in Oudh.

W. MUIR,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 1798.

GENERAL.

The 4th September 1865.

Notifications.—The services of Messrs. T. N. Wilson and M. L. Ferrar, of the Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh for employment in that Province.

No. 1815.

The 5th September 1865.

The services of Major F. H. Hanmer, Assistant Commissioner of Nagpore, are placed at the disposal of the North-West Provinces' Government.

No. 1819.

Captain F. A. Fenton, Deputy Commissioner of Raepore in the Central Provinces, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months from the 1st November 1865, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1829.

The 7th September 1865.

Mr. C. J. Wingfield, c. b., Chief Commissioner of Oudh, availed himself of the privilege leave granted him in G. O. No. 1478, dated 15th July

last, on the afternoon of the 26th ultimo, making over charge of his Office to Mr. R. H. Davies, Financial Commissioner.

No. 1831.

Mr. C. W. McMinn, Assistant Commissioner in Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Settlement Officer of Seetapore, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant G. G. Young, or till further orders.

No. 1833.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Dobbs, Superintendent of the Nundidroog Division, Mysore, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months from the 1st instant.

Major J. L. Pearse, Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, will officiate as Superintendent of the Nundidroog Division during Lieutenant-Colonel Dobbs's absence.

Major C. Elliot, c. b., will officiate as Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Clerk will officiate as Superintendent of the Nuggur Division.

A. COLVIN,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it appears to His Excellency the Governor General in Council that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, *viz.*, for an Engineer's Bungalow, &c., &c., and for Kunkur pits on the Cawnpore and Lucknow line of Railway; it is hereby notified that land to the extent, and in the villages noted below, is required for the said purpose.

2. This declaration is made under Section 2, Act VI. of 1857:—

District.	Village.	Quantity of land required.		
		Acres.	Roods.	Poles.
Lucknow ...	Cunnonsee ...	33	1	29
	Peerarpoor ...	...	1	28

(Sd.) J. REID,

LUCKNOW, } *Secy. to Chief Commr.,*
The 31st August 1865. } *Oudh.*

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2278.

Simla, the 8th September 1865.

Notification.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to place the services of Wuzeer Hossein, Assistant Superintendent of Excise and Stamps, Oudh, at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 4th September 1865.

No. 838 of 1865.—The services of Captain F. D. M. Brown, v. c., of the 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, a candidate for the Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 839 of 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the establishment of weighmen in all regiments be reduced to two in number, and that the pay of this class of men in all branches of the service, be increased from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per mensem.

The establishment of weighmen in the Artillery will be on the scale laid down in G. G. O. No. 92 of 1864, except that only two weighmen will be allowed, whatever number of Batteries may be at the Head Quarters of a Brigade, or at a Divisional or District Head Quarters.

The 5th September 1865.

No. 840 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Assistant Surgeon Edmund John Hoskins, M. D., of the Medical Department, attached to the 14th Bengal Cavalry. } For eighteen months, under the new Regulations.

Lieutenant Herbert William Shoubridge, of the General List, Infantry. } For eighteen months, under the new Regulations.

No. 841 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their respective names:—

Lieutenant R. B. Cummins, of the late 46th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, on leave for eighteen months, G. G. O. No. 657 of the 3rd July 1865. } *Meinam, 4th July 1865.*

Assistant Surgeon T. B. Farncombe, of the Medical Department, late in charge of the 11th Regiment, Native Infantry, and Wing of the 5th Bengal Cavalry, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 728 of the 27th July 1865. } *Meinam, 3rd August 1865.*

Surgeon J. White, M. D., of the Medical Department, attached to the 8th Bengal Cavalry, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 775 of the 9th August 1865. }

Lieutenant E. Lightfoot, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 44th (Sylhet) Regiment, Native Infantry, on leave for eighteen months, G. G. O. No. 732 of the 27th July 1865. } *City of Ferozshah, 10th August 1865.*

Surgeon Major F. J. Mouat, M. D., F. R. C. S., and F. E. L. C., of the Medical Department, Inspector General of Jails, Lower Provinces, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 698 of the 17th July 1865. } *Bengal, 10th August 1865.*

Conductor M. O'Loughlin, of the Army Commissariat Department, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 769 of the 9th August 1865.

Lieutenant G. G. Young, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Settlement Officer, Sectapore, Oudh, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 783 of the 14th August 1865. } *Bengal, 10th August 1865.*

No. 842 of 1865.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to.
Cadre of the late 30th Native Infantry	Lieutenant (Captain in the Staff Corps) Henry Lumsden Hawkins	Captain	11th July 1865	Captain (Brevet Major) S. Sage, deceased.
Cadre of the late 42nd Native Infantry	Lieutenant William Howey ...	Captain	21st August 1865	Captain W. G. B. Tyler, Staff Corps, deceased.

The 6th September 1865.

No. 843 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officer having completed the prescribed period of service as Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, and as Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel in the Army from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the approval of Her Majesty:—

BREVET.

To be Colonel in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Forbes, } 14th June 1864.
e. B., Bombay Cavalry.

No. 844 of 1865.—The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

No. 115, dated 3rd August 1865.—Directing Assistant Surgeon G. D. Riddell, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to afford medical aid to the Civil Establishment and Jail at Ellichpoor, with effect from the date of his assuming charge on the usual allowance of 100 Rs. per mensem.

No. 845 of 1865.—The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

No. 119, dated 21st August 1865.—Granting six months' leave of absence, on being relieved of his civil appointment, to Lieutenant W. Tweedie, Adjutant, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, and Officiating 2nd Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, to enable him to prosecute his studies in Persian and undergo an examination at Bombay.

The 7th September 1865.

No. 846 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, sub-

ject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Captain and Brevet Major John Hadow Jenkins, late 44th Native Infantry, Deputy Assistant Commissary General. } 6th March 1862.

The 8th September 1865.

No. 847 of 1865.—In continuation of para. 1 of G. G. O. No. 531 of 1864, and with reference to para. 12 of the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 44 of the 9th February 1864, published in G. G. O. No. 530 of 1864, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the appointment of a Second Doing-duty Officer to each Regiment of Native Cavalry and Infantry in the Armies of the three Presidencies and of the Punjab Irregular Force, so as to provide a reserve for the Staff Corps, and for the various Departments in which Military Officers are employed in India.

2. Officers will be nominated to this post on probation; and if belonging to Regiments of the British Army, must be candidates for the Staff Corps. They must have passed in the Native languages by the Second Standard or by the P. H. Examination, and must have fulfilled all the conditions required by paras. 18, 19 and 20 of Sir C. Wood's Despatch No. 44 of 1864.

3. They will receive the scale of pay and staff salary laid down in G. G. O. No. 161A. of the 29th October 1863, for Doing-duty Officers of Cavalry and Infantry respectively, and will be required to pass the tests laid down in G. G. O. No. 531 of 1864 for the branch of the service to which they are attached, within one year from the date of appointment as Doing-duty Officers.

4. Upon so passing, Officers will be confirmed as Second Doing-duty Officers, and will continue to be borne as such until they receive advancement

or obtain employment in some other branch of the public service. They will be transferred to the Staff Corps if they belong to British Regiments, or if they belong to the Indian Army, and are candidates for the Staff Corps, with effect from date of appointment on probation.

5. An Officer who fails to pass the tests within the year allowed for probation, will cease to be borne as Second Doing-duty Officer, and if belonging to a British Regiment, will rejoin his Corps. If an Officer of the Indian Army, he will be employed as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct.

6. With two Doing-duty Officers per Regiment, it is not considered necessary to appoint any other Officer to a Corps, consequent upon the employment of a Doing-duty Officer temporarily in another situation, or during his absence on leave.

NOTE.—The Second Doing-duty Officer in Cavalry will not be entitled to the allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem granted to the present Doing-duty Officer for Writer and Stationery, for performing the duties of Quarter Master.

No. 848 of 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to promote Subadar-Major Gokul Sing "Bahadoor," of the 13th (the Shekhawattee) Regiment, Native Infantry, to the 1st Class of the Order of British India with the title of "Sirdar Bahadoor," and to admit the undermentioned Native Officers to the 2nd Class of that Order with the title of "Bahadoor":—

Ressaldar Rahim Khan, of the 12th Regiment, Bengal Cavalry.

Subadar Pirthee Sing, of the 2nd Regiment, Native Light Infantry.

H. W. NORMAN, Col.,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 317.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 4th September 1865.

Notifications.—Captain P. St. G. Græme, R. A., [Madras] is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 1st Grade, and posted to the North-Western Provinces.

No. 318.

Lieutenant E. Harvey, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department, Central Provinces, is allowed two and a half months' leave of absence on medical certificate, with effect from the 22nd August 1865.

No. 319.

Errata.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 243, dated 1st July 1865, for "Lieutenant James Browne, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, &c.," read Lieutenant James Browne, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

In Public Works Department Notification No. 293 of the 14th August 1865, for "Prosono Coomar," read Poornoo Chunder Sircar.

No. 320.

Mr. J. Adam, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from British Burmah to Bengal.

No. 321.

The 6th September 1865.

The following transfers of Officers of the Public Works Establishments, Central Provinces, are notified:—

Major E. A. Saunders, M. S. C., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, from the Kamptee to the Eastern Division, *vice* Lieutenant P. Montgomerie, R. E., proceeded on sick leave.

Captain H. G. Puckle, M. S. C., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, from the Southern to the Kamptee Division.

Mr. R. Tyndall, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, from the 2nd Division, Great Northern Road, to the Southern Division.

No. 322.

The 7th September 1865.

Two months' leave of absence on medical certificate, is granted to Mr. J. A. Minchall, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department, Mysore, with effect from the date he may avail himself of the same.

No. 18F.

REVENUE—FORESTS.

The 4th September 1865.

Notification.—Lieutenant G. J. Vansomerem, 1st Assistant Conservator of Forests, of the Ashtagram Division, Mysore, has been granted ten days' leave of absence from the 15th June 1865, or date of departure, to proceed to the Neilgherries and Bangalore on private affairs.

C. H. DICKENS, Lieut.-Col., R. A.

Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it appears that land is required to be

Pergunnah.	Village.	Quantity of land required.		
		Acs.	R.	P.
Sultanpore	Narainpoor	8	3	4
	Piagceepoor	4	1	3½

taken up at the public expense for a public purpose in the Sultanpore District, *viz.*, for an en-

camping ground; it is hereby notified that land to the extent, and in the villages noted in the margin, is required for the said purpose.

2. This declaration is made under Section 2, Act VI. of 1857.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, Lieut.-Col. R. E.

Offg. Secy. to Chief Comr., D. P. W., Oudh.

LUCKNOW,

The 24th August 1865.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it appears to His Excellency the Governor General in Council that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the erection of a Bungalow at a place selected near the village of Chillayan, on the Lucknow and Cawnpore Road; it is hereby notified that, for the above purpose, the following land will be appropriated.

A piece of land $250' \times 250' = 62,500$ square feet, situated beyond the Sarai at Chillayan, in the village of Raheemabad, Pergunnah Bijnour, Tehseel Lucknow.

2. This declaration is made under Section 2, Act VI. of 1857.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Col. R. E.*

Offg. Secy. to Chief Comr., D. P. W., Oudh.

LUCKNOW, }
The 28th August 1865. }

Bye-Laws for the City of Lucknow.

The following Rules for the conduct of Business and execution of Act XVIII. of 1864, by the Municipal Committee within the City and Suburbs of Lucknow, are, with the approval of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, published for general information, and are to be considered in force from the 15th July 1865 :—

Conduct of Business.

I.—There will be one Meeting in every month, *viz.*, on the third Thursday, at Meetings of Committee. 6 o'clock A. M. in Summer, and 7 o'clock A. M. in Winter.

II.—The President, or in his absence the Vice-President, or in the absence of both, the Secretary may on any occasion arising, call an emergent Meeting by circular, or separate summons upon not less than twelve hours' notice; but no business shall be transacted thereat other than that for which the Meeting may be called.

III.—Should occasion arise to postpone the regular Meeting, due notice must be given; otherwise the Bye-Laws must be the guide of each Member.

IV.—In the absence of the President, the Vice-President shall take the chair; in the absence of both, the Meeting to elect their own Chairman.

V.—Seven Members shall constitute a quorum.

VI.—The Chairman shall, in case of an equal division, have a second or casting vote.

VII.—The President shall regulate the course of all business to be brought forward, and preserve order. No discussion on any points of order shall be allowed, unless the President shall think fit to take the opinion of the Members present.

VIII.—Any Member present may submit a point of order to the President.

Mode of proposing or discussing any question.

Members not to speak twice upon any Motion.

XI.—Votes shall be taken by a show of hands if the Mover of any question demands a Poll.

XII.—Every proposal or amendment shall be in writing; but unless required by the President, the proposal or amendment need not be seconded.

XIII.—All questions from one Member to another, relating to the business of the Meeting, shall be put through the President.

XIV.—The Meetings of the Municipal Committee are, as a rule, open to the public, but strangers can be requested to withdraw if necessary.

XV.—All communications intended for the monthly Meeting, must reach the Secretary not later than noon of the day previous to any Meeting.

XVI.—All correspondence to be referred by the Secretary to the Sub-Committee to which it belongs, immediately on receipt, and their report to be made at next general Meeting through the Secretary.

XVII.—The division of duties shall be as follows, and Members of the Sub-Committees shall be named on the first May of each year, and a list containing the names of each Sub-Committee, will be hung up in the Committee's Office :—

1ST.—CORRESPONDENCE AND ACCOUNTS.

2ND.—SITES, BUILDING, REPAIRS.

3RD.—DRAINAGE, CONSERVANCY, POLICE AND ROADS.

4TH.—ESTIMATES.

XVIII.—The Sub-Committee will regulate and look after all works provided for in the Annual Budget.

XIX.—In all cases of exigency, the Sub-Committee shall have authority to act without immediate reference to the general Committee, if the cost does not exceed Rupees five hundred, provided the work is one of urgent necessity; and the Secretary, if the exigency be great, may act alone to the extent of Rupees one hundred; but in other cases, an emergent Meeting at twelve hours' notice should be summoned.

XX.—Any person desirous of purchasing or renting ground belonging to the Committee, for building or other purposes, shall submit a written application with plans to the Secretary, describing the locality and extent of the ground required. Such application will be made over to the Sub-Committee concerned, for report. In case of sale, the ground shall be measured and marked off, an upset price fixed, and the lot be put up to Public Auction, after being advertised in the local public Newspapers for fifteen days; such sales will be held at the Office of the Secretary, who will furnish a printed copy of the general terms of sale.

XXI.—In cases of applications for land on lease, the Committee shall be at liberty to determine the maximum rent, and to select their tenant.

XXII.—The Committee may reject any application for grounds, on rent or sale, without assigning reasons to the applicant, or may impose as one of the conditions, that buildings, out-buildings and surrounding walls or enclosures, shall be of a certain character or value, and be constructed within such time as may be fixed at the time of sale or lease, subject in case of failure, to resumption of the ground.

XXIII.—The names of streets shall all be gradually put up, and any person found guilty of destroying or defacing such indicators, shall be subject to fine.

XXIV.—No tenant of a house, holding a permanent or temporary lease, shall be allowed to sub-let without permission of the Committee first obtained.

XXV.—No Member of the Municipal Committee shall be allowed to take any contract, or have any pecuniary interest in any contract granted by the Committee, or their Municipal Engineer.

XXVI.—The Municipal Engineer will be the referee of the Committee in all Engineering questions, large and small, and be guided in the performance of his duties by such Rules as may be framed by the Committee.

CHAPTER I.

NUISANCES.

XXVII.—In addition to the nuisances provided for by the Acts quoted in the margin, the following are now defined as local nuisances within the City of Lucknow, and prohibited under the authority vested in the Municipal Committee, under Section 15, Act XVIII. of 1864, and subject to the penalty declared therein.

1.—Quarrying kunkur and digging for bricks without permission, or cutting down trees or grass on public ground.

2. Leaving lands or buildings so neglected, as to afford shelter to thieves or disorderly persons, or otherwise becoming a nuisance.

3. Erecting any temporary or permanent building, wall, shed, awning, chubootra or enclosure, without license.

4. Growing high crops without permission, such as are likely to be prejudicial to the public health, or to affect the public safety by affording cover or shelter to thieves and other bad characters.

5. Picketting animals, or collecting carts, or forming encampments on any public ground without permission.

6. Flying paper kites, or engaging in any other games in such manner as to be a nuisance, or likely to endanger passengers on the public roads.

7. Collecting or depositing night soil and other filth in any place not specially set apart for that purpose.

8. Disobeying any order of the Committee acting as a Board of Health, for the removal of vegetation and underwood calculated to obstruct ventilation, or neglecting to keep in repair and properly clean, any enclosure or premises.

9. Neglecting in any estate, compound, enclosure or premises, to keep in proper repair and properly clean, any privy or latrine.

10. Constructing drains or cesspools, or neglecting the same in such a manner as to affect the health of the public.

11. Using any place for purposes of nature, except the public latrines.

12. Begging in the bazars, or other public streets or thoroughfares, or otherwise causing annoyance to passers by.

13. Using driving roads, during driving hours, by camels and elephants or loaded carts, and using any portion of the road, excepting the sides, at other times.

14. Driving carriages, buggies, dog-carts or other conveyances after dusk, without clear lights on both sides of the same.

15. Driving otherwise than on the left hand side of the road, or passing any other conveyances otherwise than by leaving them to the right hand.

16. Letting loose, or allowing to stray or graze, any cattle whatsoever in any public place without permission.

17. Storing more than five maunds of salt-petre, or one maund of gunpowder, or five maunds of fireworks.

18. Establishing depôts for hay and bam-
Hay and Bamboos. boos within city limits, ex-
cepting at the following places
and under the conditions specified, *i. e.*—

Large depôts at Aysh Bâgh, Secunder Bâgh and
Gaoon Ghât.

Smaller ditto in each Thana Division, on sites
to be selected for the same by the Secretary and
Native Members.

The quantity to be stored at each, to be deter-
mined by the Superintendent, City Police.

19. Forming up or moving of processions at
Processions. night on any public road, with-
out a written order from the
City Superintendent.

20. Failure on the part of Native musicians in
Native Musicians. processions, whether by night
or by day, to cease playing at
the approach of any carriage or other conveyance
to which horses may be harnessed.

21. Burying in any ground once publicly
Burying Grounds. declared by the Committee as
closed, or using an unlicensed
cemetery.

22. Disposing of any corpse in the river
Throwing Bodies Goomtee within the city
into River, &c. limits, or in the canal, or in
any ravine or nulla leading
to the river.

23. Neglecting the removal, within a reason-
able time, to the place set apart
for the burial of the carcass of
Carcasses of Ani- any animal which may die on
mals. the owner's or occupier's premises.

24. Destroying trees or plucking fruits or
flowers in public gardens.

25. Making a public thoroughfare of public
gardens intended only for pleasure seekers.

26. Fishing with nets in the Goomtee, except
Fishing with nets by permission, within the limits
in the Goomtee. of the city.

CHAPTER II.

MUNICIPAL ENGINEER.

1. He will not be a member of the Committee,
Engineer not to be but will be required to be in
a Member of the attendance, when requisite, at
Committee. their Meetings, to give his
opinion on questions relating to his Department,
and also of laying before the Committee any pro-
jects which require their sanction.

2. The Municipal Engineer and his subor-
dinates will be considered the
Custody of Munici- custodians of all Municipal prop-
pal Property. erty, such as bridges, roads,
drains, &c. They will constantly keep themselves
informed of their state, and bring to notice any
repairs that may be from time to time required.

3. He will have an office establishment per-
fectly distinct from the writer
Establishment for, to the Municipal Committee,
who will have nothing to do with the accounts or
Municipal Engineer.

4. For this office establishment, 1 Writer
and 1 Draftsman with a Moonshee, will suffice;

the establishment now proposed, and subject to
revision after one year, will consist of—

1. Municipal Committee Establishment, } as
2. Office Establishment, } below.

The former to include all Darogahs, Chowkee-
dars, &c., employed in general supervision, or in
guarding general stores not chargeable to any
particular work; and the latter, all writers employ-
ed in preparing general accounts, draftsman,
personal chuprassees and other men who might
be strictly included in the term, and who are not
chargeable to any particular work. The principle

must be enforced that, as far as
possible, Chowkeedars, Moon-
shees and other men of the
kind, when employed on one or
two works, should be charged to those works,
their pay being covered by the estimated cost of
such works.

5. This system is now followed in the Public
Works Department, and answers
Works not to com- well. No works should be
mence without writ- ten permission. commenced (except in urgent
cases), otherwise than on a regular estimate signed
by the Municipal Engineer, accompanied, where
necessary, by proper drawings, and sanctioned in
writing by the proper authority, according to the
rules in force.

6. A list of works in progress during each
month, will be submitted at its
Monthly Progress close to the Municipal Com-
Report of Works. mittee, showing the authority
(which should invariably be given in writing), and
noting any works completed during the month.
The Committee would thus be kept cognizant of
all that is being done.

7. The rates assumed should be examined and
passed by the Executive Engi-
Examination of Es- neer, or any other professional
timates. Member of Committee, and
the calculations of the abstract being checked in
the Municipal Committee's Office, the estimates
should then be laid before the Committee for
orders.

8. The Municipal Engineer will have formal
sanction in writing for all ex-
Engineer responsi- pense that he has to incur, and
ble for working with- will be responsible for work-
in Estimates. ing within the estimate and
amount sanctioned, or should he find he is unable
to do so, for at once reporting the matter and ob-
taining sanction for the further outlay required, by
means of a supplementary or revised estimate
prepared on the same principle as the original one.

9. All sanctions will be entered by Committee
in a ledger, and grants of
Committee to keep cash on the Municipal Engi-
account of all sanc- neer's monthly applications
tions and orders of will be made in reference there-
Cash Payment. to, and entered on the other side. This will check
the applications in a general way, and they should
also be considered in reference to the possibility and
probability of expending the sum asked for, before
the next application is due.

10. On sanctioning the application of Muni-
pal Engineer for funds, the
Funds for expendi- amount will be placed at his
ture by Engineer to credit with Bank of Bengal, and
be placed in Bank of he will effect all payments above

Rupees twenty in amount by cheques on that Bank, in favor of parties actually entitled to receive the money.

11. No disbursements shall be made by Municipal Engineer through Overseers or others.

12. Figured abstracts, as kept in Public Works Department, will be kept by Municipal Engineer, shewing the expenditure on each sub-heading of estimate.

Abstracts and Account Books of Engineer.

These figured abstracts are for the purpose of preparing the accounts, and will not be ordinarily submitted to Committee; but such abstracts, as well as such books, papers and documents of all sorts, as relate to the business and duties performed by the Municipal Engineer for the Committee, are to be the property of the Committee, and freely open to immediate inspection, and liable to instant delivery, agreeably to orders by the Committee.

13. The Municipal Engineer will submit monthly bills for the works done during the month. These bills will be passed on similar principle as the abstract of estimate, so as to allow comparison therewith; and after checking the rate, they will be compared by Committee with estimate, and if below estimate, the money will be paid; if above, satisfactory explanation will be demanded.

The Municipal Engineer will be responsible for the proper preparation of these bills, both in regard to quantities of work returned and the cost stated.

14. On completion of any work, the Municipal Engineer will report concisely that the work has been properly and efficiently executed according to the estimate, or otherwise, detailing the actual state of the case; and will attach to such Completion Report the certificate as per margin.* The Committee will then have the work examined as thought necessary. The total cost of the work will be taken out from the bills, &c., and if satisfactory, the work will be formally passed, and until formal passing, the Municipal Engineer will remain responsible in every way for the work, both as regards quality, charges made, quantities returned, &c.

Completion Report of Works.

* I do hereby certify that I have received the amount entered in this Bill, and that I have paid it away for the purposes specified; and that I have personally ascertained that all accounts connected with this work are finally settled, and all work and material has been paid for in full, as per Receipts attached; and to the best of my knowledge the work has been properly executed, and the quantities entered are correct.

15. The Municipal Engineer will keep a cash book containing *bond fide* entries of all receipts and disbursements, the latter being supported by receipts for all sums, except money paid away direct to work people; a copy of the cash book, signed by Municipal Engineer, and accompanied by the vouchers, should be sent to Municipal Committee every month for record.

Cash Book of Receipts and Disbursements.

16. In case of old stock being expended, the bill would shew the actual cash expenditure, and a memorandum of stock expended with its estimated value at current rates.

Stock.

17. Stock accounts, where articles are not used when bought, should be kept, shewing exactly how all

Stock Accounts.

materials are expended and whence received; but these would only be liable to be produced if called for, as would all the records in the Engineer's Office, which are the property of the Committee.

18. Every man employed on the works should be directly under the Engineer, and no orders should be given to the Overseer employed under him, except through him.

Work Establishments to be under Engineer.

19. There is a certain class of work, such as small repairs to roads and drains, or buildings, &c., which need not, and cannot, be estimated beforehand. For these a lump sum might be allotted, *viz.*, the Rupees two hundred cooly establishment, and the expense incurred passed on bills similar to those already mentioned. Specific entries for specific objects should always be insisted on. The Committee should have the power of comparing the cost of similar works which can only be obtained in the above manner.

Allotment for minor Works and Repairs.

20. The Sub-Committee of accounts will audit and report on them once every three months.

CHAPTER III.

Rules for Appointment, Suspension and Removal of Officers and Servants of the Committee, under Section 15 of the Municipal Act.

1. The appointment of Municipal Engineer will be made by the general Committee alone. If he belongs to the Department Public Works, his dismissal can only be ordered in communication with that Department; but the Committee have power to suspend him for *misconduct* for any period, and, during such suspension, he will be liable to be put on quarter salary. If he is not in the Public Service, the Committee can suspend or remove him as they think fit.

2. The Municipal Committee are empowered to investigate all cases in which the Municipal Engineer is concerned, and after due enquiry, to determine what is "Misconduct" under the above Rule, and the Municipal Engineer will be bound to attend all enquiries ordered by the Committee.

3. The appointment, suspension, or removal of all other servants of the Committee, rests generally with that body; but Sub-Committees have also the power to dismiss any servant, on a salary less than one hundred Rupees per mensem, provided that he is allowed an appeal to the general Committee; and provided, if he is working under the Municipal Engineer, that Officer be consulted.

4. All servants alluded to in the previous Section are liable to fine, provided that any fine by a Sub-Committee can be appealed to the general Committee.

5. The Municipal Engineer will have power to punish by fine or dismissal, any man employed under him receiving not more than twenty Rupees a month.

6. The Municipal Engineer, or any person employed by the Committee, shall not have a personal pecuniary interest, directly or indirectly, in the construction of any building, or performance of any Engineering or other work, except

with the special sanction of the Municipal Committee previously obtained, or in the manufacture, supply or sale of building materials.

LUCKNOW, } A. E. WILKINSON,
The 15th July 1865. } Secy., Municipal Committee.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 29th August 1865.

In conformity with Government Order No. 64 of 16th April 1862, notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and General Treasury will be closed on the following days, viz. :—

On Tuesday the 19th September, on account of the Hindoo Festival "Mohaloya."

From Monday the 25th September to Friday the 6th October, both days inclusive, on account of the "Doorga and Luckme Poojah" holidays.

All Government acceptances which may fall due between Saturday the 23rd September and Friday the 6th October, will be paid by the Bank on any day after the 18th September.

By Order of the Directors,

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

LOST.

In transit by post between Pertabghur and Lucknow, the left-hand halves of the undermentioned Currency Notes, Allahabad Circle, aggregating Rs. 160. The payment of these notes has been stopped :—

Nos.	Amount.
A 12 06241 ...	50
A 13 84977 ...	100
A 18 16520 ...	10

G. E. ERSKINE,
Offg. Settlement Officer, Pertabghur.

WANTED

For the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Sultanpore, a Senior Treasury Clerk, salary Rs. 100 per mensem. He must have a thorough knowledge of the new system of accounts, and be able to keep the books from the Roznamehas, &c., without the aid of the Vernacular Office. Also, a Junior Treasury Clerk, salary Rs. 50 per mensem. He must also have a knowledge of the Vernacular, and be able to keep the books in the same way. No one need apply who has not the above qualifications. Copies of testimonials to be sent with application to the Deputy Commissioner, post paid. No replies will be sent to rejected applicants.

SULTANPORE, } J. HAWKINS,
The 24th August 1865. } Offg. Dy. Commr.

LOST

The following Notes:

	Rs.		Rs.
A 00858 ...	100	A 77449 ...	50
A 54433 ...	100	A 80322 ...	50
A 41379 ...	100	A 42721 ...	20
A 75382 ...	100	A 42541 ...	20
A 77402 ...	50	A 30986 ...	10
A 77403 ...	50	A 98660 ...	10
A 77448 ...	50	A 89243 ...	10
A 77488 ...	50	A 58776 ...	10
A 77490 ...	50	A 87234 ...	10
A 84094 ...	50	A 08417 ...	10
A 82777 ..	50		
			Rs. 950

CALCUTTA; } CALLEPROSUNNO
1, HASTINGS STREET, } BHUTTACHARGE.
31st August 1865.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that Public Service Transfer receipts on other Treasuries than the Bank of Bengal at Calcutta, will bear a higher series of numbers from this date, ending with No. 47550, and commencing with No. 53451.

FYZABAD TREASURY, } P. CARNEGIE,
The 1st September 1865. } Deputy Commissioner.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that under instructions from the Government of Bengal, a Treasury has been established at the Station of Dutmah in the Eastern Dooars of Bootan, under the control of the Deputy Commissioner for the Eastern Dooars.

The Officer in charge of the Treasury at Dutmah is authorized to issue Supply Bills and Transfer Receipts payable from other Treasuries under the operation of the existing Rules, but his Treasury should be drawn upon on the Public Service only, except for remittances to the Officers and men of the forces in the Dooars.

CALCUTTA; } HUGH SANDEMAN,
BENGAL ACCT. GENL'S. OFFICE, } Acctt. Genl., Bengal.
The 22nd August 1865.

NOTICE.

BLANK Bill Forms of Public Service Transfer Receipts bearing Nos. 27383, 27384, and 27385, having been stolen from the Gondah Treasury, Officers in charge of Treasuries are warned to withhold payment of the same.

GONDAH TREASURY, } J. S. ROSS, Major,
The 4th August 1865. } Deputy Commissioner.

WANTED.

*For the Office of the Surveyor General of India,
Lithographic Branch, Calcutta.*

1st.—An experienced Lithographer of superior training and acquirements, possessed of an intimate knowledge of the art, in all its branches, including Chromo and Photo-Lithography, with all the late appliances and improvements. He must also possess a theoretical knowledge of Surveying and Map Drawing, so as to be able to appreciate the wants of the Survey Department in regard to maps, as well as to superintend the labors of a large subordinate Establishment of Draftsmen and Printers with due efficiency. Salary Rupees 450 per mensem.

2nd.—A competent and well-trained Plain and Chromo-Lithographer and Master Printer, who, besides a perfect knowledge of his work, must be capable, in all respects, of affording the Superintendent efficient co-operation in leading details, as well as in supervising and teaching the Establishment. Salary Rupees 300 per mensem.

Applications to be addressed, post paid, to the undersigned, accompanied by testimonials, and, if possible, references as to qualifications and character.

SURVEYOR GENL.'S OFFICE,
CALCUTTA,
25, PARK STREET,
The 17th August 1865.

J. E. GASTRELL, *Lt.-Col.*,
Offg. Depy. Surveyor Genl.
of India, in charge of
Surveyor Genl.'s Office.

FOR SALE.

Price Five Rupees per Volume.

A COLLECTION of TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS and SUNNDS, relating to India and neighbouring countries, compiled by C. U. Aitchison, B. C. S., Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

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Simla.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

IMPORTANT INDIGO FACTORIES FOR SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction on or about the 20th instant (unless previously disposed of by private contract)—

By order of the Mortgagees,

The well-known Indigo Factories called the Allumchund Concern, at Allahabad, with valuable Talook property attached thereto and Koontee crop now in the ground;

also,

The Koorsun Factory, Allahabad, with Koontee crop, both lately the property of N. Flouest, Esq., deceased. Further particulars and conditions of sale will be published, and in the mean while applications to be made to Messrs. W. Moran and Co., Old Mint Mart, Calcutta, and Messrs. Barrow, Sen, and Watson, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA.

During the absence from Calcutta of the Members of the Government of India, or until further orders, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla. All communications, therefore, regarding the *Gazette* should be addressed to that Station.

**The Sarawuk, Jaene, Hindustan Banking and
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*Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 and Act VII.
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abad, Nagpore, Indore, Jeypore, Joudpore, Ajmeer, Kurrachee,
and Roribhuckur.

DRAFTS.

The Company will grant and negotiate Drafts on
its Agencies.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED.

On floating Deposits payable on demand, if not
less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000,—
unless special arrangements are made,—2 per cent.
per annum.

At 3 months' notice,	3 per cent.
6 do.	4 per cent.
12 do.	5 per cent.

The Bank will not honor Cheques under Rs. 25.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securi-
ties, Shares in Banks, and other Joint Stock Com-
panies, without charge, and realizes Interest and
Dividends thereon in the following terms:—

If to be remitted by the Bank's own Drafts on
its Agencies, no Commission will be charged,
otherwise the rate of Commission will be $\frac{1}{4}$ per
cent.

On delivering up Securities from safe custody,
and on the sale and purchase of Government Secu-
rities, Shares, &c., $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. will be charged.

As a Trading Company the Bank undertakes to
purchase and sell all articles of merchandize, and
will charge Commission on the net amount paid for
them, or realized, at the following rates:—

On Gold, Silver and Sovereigns, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Jewellery, Cloth, Twist, Cotton and other articles
of merchandize, 2 per cent.

The above rates will be applicable to orders from
places within the limits of Hindustan; but on
those from other quarters a different or increased
charge will be made.

Goods when purchased will be transmitted to
the address of the parties with due care either by
the Railway, or by Steamers, or otherwise as may
be requested, but at the risk of the purchasers.

Insurances if desired will be procured by the
Company.

All orders for purchase should be accompanied
by remittances.

Any further information as to rules of business
may be obtained on application to the Manager.

All Drafts, Cheques, &c., sent for collection, are
to be made payable to the undermentioned.

Hours of business, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

On Saturdays, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRI,

Managing Director and Secretary.

No. 25.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees four annas if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Progress of the Public Works Offices of Account during the year 1864-65.

CIRCULAR NO. 70 OF 1865.

Proceedings of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, in the Public Works Department, dated Simla, 3rd August 1865.

Read the accompanying Report by Major G. CHESNEY, Accountant General, Public Works Department, dated 22nd June 1865, on the state of current business in the Public Works Account Department, with notice of the changes of system carried out during the year 1864-65.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council has read the description of the present state of the business in the Public Works Accounts Departments in this excellent Report with much satisfaction, and considers that the general state of the Department, and the improvement effected during the year in the rate of progress in the audit and booking of the Public Works Accounts, notwithstanding the many important changes of system and procedure introduced during the year, reflects very great credit on Major Chesney and the Officers of the Public Works Account Department generally.

2. The Bengal Office appears to be the only one which has not kept pace with the general advance; but even here the falling off has been only trifling, and His Excellency in Council feels satisfied that the Government of Bengal will adopt such measures as may be necessary for the removal of the obstacles which at present impede the progress of the Controller's Office, and for bringing it into the same state of efficiency as has been found practicable elsewhere.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, and to the Financial Department, for information.

Also that these proceedings be reported to the Secretary of State.

Also that a copy of this Resolution, and the accompanying Report, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

C. H. DICKENS, *Lieut. Col. R. A.,*
Secretary to the Government of India,
Public Works Department.

Report by MAJOR G. CHESNEY, Accountant General, Public Works Department, on the state of current business in the Public Works Account Department, with notice of the changes of system lately carried out.

In accordance with annual custom, I beg to submit the usual Report showing the state of the current business in the Offices of Public Works Accounts throughout India, at the end of the year 1864-65.

2. The state of each Office is detailed in the following Table. I also beg to attach copy of the accompanying Circular No. 11 of 1865, which has just been issued from the Accountant General's Office:—

Statement showing the state of arrears in the Public Works Offices of Account, in receiving, compiling, auditing, and booking the accounts of Executive Engineers, at the beginning and end of the year 1864-65.

PROVINCES.	Place in the list.		Average arrears in all branches of the work, in months and decimals of a month.		Gain during year.	Loss during year.
	On 30th April 1864.	On 30th April 1865.	April 1864.	April 1865.		
Oudh } equal {	1	1				
North-Western Provinces ... }	1	1				
Punjab	9	3	·49	·01	·48	
Hyderabad	6	4	·13	·03	·10	
British Burmah	5	5	·04	·03	·01	
Central Provinces	1	6	...	·04	...	·04
Straits Settlements	4	7	·03	·06	...	·03
Mysore	10	8	3·70	·27	3·43	
Bengal	8	9	·35	·40	...	·05
Upper Godavery	7	...	·20	Transferred to Central Provinces in May 1864.		
Total ...			4·94	·84		
General average for the whole Department ...			·49	·09		

3. It may be useful to explain how the rate of progress here shown is calculated, and what is deemed to constitute arrears.

Processes undergone by the accounts.

4. The Public Works Accounts pass through five stages—

- I.—The original accounts of disbursers have to be prepared and sent up with vouchers, &c., to the Executive Engineer, by whom, after examination, and being made complete in all respects, they are forwarded to the Controller's Office.
- II.—These original accounts are worked up into a *Schedule* or *Abstract*, which compares expenditure with authorities, and the rates of work done with the rates of the estimate; and generally are put into a state to admit of a complete audit being given.
- III.—A copy of this Abstract or Schedule is made and sent to the Executive Engineer for his use and guidance.
- IV.—The accounts are audited.
- V.—The accounts are passed through the Provincial Abstract, Journal, and Ledger. They are also posted into divisional (or subsidiary) books for convenient record of details.

5. One month is allowed for the first operation, a fortnight for the second and third together, and a fortnight for the fourth and fifth each, or two and a half months in all, so that the accounts of a Public Works Division for April ought to be submitted to the Controller's Office by the end of May, and finally disposed of there by the 15th July, and any delay beyond that is held to constitute arrears.

6. The average arrears of accounts in a Provincial Office is therefore ascertained by dividing the total arrears for all the executive divisions, in all stages, by the number of divisions in the Province, and by five, the number of operations into which the current business is divided.

7. The state of the Public Works Accounts may now be judged by the standard as above explained, from the figures given in the Table. It will be noticed that the average arrears for the whole department has been reduced during the year from '49 to '09 of a month; that in Oudh and the North-Western Provinces, there are no arrears; and that in Punjab they amount to only '01 of a month, or one and a half working hours. Hyderabad and British Burmah show '03 of a month, or three-fourths of a day; the Central Provinces and Straits Settlements, '04 and '06 of a month; Mysore, which last year was nearly four months in arrears, is now '27; and Bengal, which is last in the list, has arrears represented by '40 of a month.

8. The Bengal Office is the only one which has lost ground sensibly during the year. This is mainly due to delay in the submission of their original accounts by Executive Engineers, and not to delay in the subsequent action of the Controller's Office. It is represented by the Local Officers that some of the divisions in Bengal labour under peculiar difficulties in this respect, by reason of defective postal arrangements; but there is nothing of this kind in Bengal, which is not equally to be encountered in other parts of India, notably in British Burmah and the Central Provinces, where, nevertheless, the most perfect regularity is maintained; it is to be hoped, therefore, that a way may shortly be found in Bengal also for overcoming this difficulty.

9. Next I beg to set down the advance made of late years towards greater and greater punctuality. This may be shown for the whole Department as follows, the average arrears in the different current stages having been—

On the 30th April 1862	...	1.88	of a month.
" " 1863	...	'55	"
" " 1864	...	'49	"
" " 1865	...	'09	"

10. The mode above described of showing the state of work in the Accounts Offices, has been determined with reference to the different stages the accounts pass through; but the ultimate end of these different operations is, that the audited account should be posted up in the provincial books to the proper heads, and the state of

the accounts in this respect, on the 30th April 1865, was as under—

Journals written up, and Ledgers posted, and Balance Sheets struck.	North-Western Provinces			} for February 1865.
	Central Provinces	...	...
	Hyderabad	...	...
	Straits Settlements	} for January 1865.
	British Burmah	...	...
	Punjab	...	...
	Oudh	} for December 1864.
	Mysore	...	...
	Bengal	

11. Since, on the 30th April, the accounts for February are not due to be booked, the above table shows that, considering the final stage of the accounts only, four Provincial Offices are in advance of the standard, and generally the average arrears are below '09 of a month. But it is not considered sufficient that the accounts should be booked in time, and that delay in the receipt of the accounts should be compensated by greater rapidity in disposing of them in the Controller's Office. It is plainly a desirable thing, on its own account, that the original accounts of disbursers should be furnished with the extremest regularity, and therefore the mode adopted of estimating arrears, viz., by reference to each stage in the accounts, appears to be a fair and satisfactory one.

12. This advance, in the rate of despatch of Progress has been business made in 1864-65, has effected simultaneously with change. been accomplished simultaneously with the introduction of several important changes of system, which, although tending to simplification and reduction of work ultimately, have unquestionably had the ordinary effect of changes, of increasing work while they are in course of being carried out.

13. I am anxious to draw particular attention to the rate of work in the Public Works Accounts free from reproach laid on Indian Accounts generally. Offices of Public Works Accounts, because I believe that the state that they arrived at, as regards punctuality and promptitude in the despatch of business, is not generally known, and that they suffer under the stigma which attaches to Indian official accounts generally. These are a standing subject of comment both in the Indian and English Press, as well as in Parliament, and the criticisms of the public have been endorsed by the highest official authority on the subject. I need only refer on

this point to the speech* of the Hon'ble Sir C. E. Trevelyan, in the Legislative Council, on the 1st April 1865, published in the *Gazette of India*, and to the Reports of the Commissioners on the Civil and Military Accounts, also published by authority. In those Reports it is stated that the regular books of those depart-

* Extract from Supplement to Gazette of India dated the 8th April 1865, page 127.

But the most remarkable feature of Indian finance is its variableness. The results have to be collected from so many Governments and Administrations, in reference to such a variety of departments and subjects, that Indian finance is a series of surprises and disappointments; and the evil is much aggravated by the imperfect nature of the accounts. At Home, the Chancellor of the Exchequer sees from week to week the progress of the income and expenditure. Here, till I have the annual estimates before me, I cannot say how I stand within a million or a million and a half. When I took charge of this office, I found I was under a pledge inherited from my predecessor to publish quarterly accounts. But the Officers of the Department warned me to take care what I was about; and on further experience, I found that the accounts are so overloaded with what they call "adjustment items," that the "monthlies" are always sullied by the "quarterlies;" while the "quarterlies" are extinguished by the "annuals," and even the annual statements, which are the basis of the accounts laid before Parliament, are corrected by the "general books," which are the final accounts, and are, in most parts of India, four or five years in arrears.

ments are many years in arrears; that the accounts rendered to Parliament have, in consequence, to be based on returns compiled in anticipation of the accounts being passed through the books; and that, from the distinctions made between unadjusted and adjusted accounts, neither from these returns nor from the books can the actual expenditure of the year ever be correctly ascertained.

14. Although, doubtless, in the remarks above quoted, the reference was chiefly made to the Civil Accounts, still they will probably convey the impression of being applicable to all the State Departments. And so long as the Public Works Accounts of each Presidency and Province were incorporated with the Civil Accounts, the one necessarily was involved in any delay which attended the other; and if, as has been the case, the Public Works Accounts of a Province, for a given year, have lain for a couple of years and upwards in the Office of the Local Accountant General before they could be posted into his books, and transmitted to the Financial Department, the result was the same practically as if they were to that extent in arrears.

15. But now that the Public Works Accounts have been separated from the others, and constituted a separate Department of Account, their final disposal is not regulated by any delays occurring elsewhere; and it will be apparent from the foregoing recital of the rate of progress in this Department, that the strictures above quoted are in no way applicable to them. I am very far from thinking, indeed, that the Public Works Accounts have reached perfection; and I suppose that finality is not to be looked for in accounts more than in any other part of the administration, but this much may be claimed, that, in the matter of despatch and punctuality at least, there is no cause for complaint.

16. Further, it may be stated that the distinction between adjusted and unadjusted accounts, in respect to the comparison between the grants and expenditure of the year, which is generally held to be such a fertile cause of embarrassment and confusion in Indian Accounts, has no place in the system pursued in this Department. The simple procedure now in force, under which all expenditure is, if possible, carried directly to a Budget service head, is certainly of recent date, and is due to the recommendations of the Public Works Commission; until lately, there has been often delay in the final charge of expenditure to its final head (*i. e.*, in the 'adjustment'), due to the mode of audit which this Department inherited with other traditions from its connection with the Civil Accounts; but ever since Budget Estimates were established in India, the main principle, that the cash expenditure of the year constituted the charge against the grant of the year, has been firmly maintained, while, from the year 1862-63, a complete form of appropriation account has been in use, comparing the actual expenditure with the grants of the year.

17. But while I would claim for this Department that it has taken the lead in establishing a sound system of account, that while Indian Accounts generally are several

years in arrears, those of the Public Works Department are up to date, and that the Budget system has attained a completeness with us which other Departments are still striving after; the Public Works Accounts have doubtless needed revision, and have received great improvements in consequence of the formation of the Commission, composed of the English Commissioners and Public Works Accounts Officers for the three Presidencies. Although our operations had been so far successful that we had succeeded in working clear of the arrears of ten and even five years ago, the task has been a severe one, and the Department is under a great obligation to the English Commissioners for the great relief which has been afforded by the removal of the numerous obstructions and complications which, until lately, hampered the accounts. I refer to them particularly, because, although the changes lately carried out have been ostensibly adopted at the recommendation of the Commission of which they only formed a part, it will be readily understood that the broad and lucid views—the great simplification and improvement of procedure—advocated by the Commission were the fruit of their proposals, and that the ready acceptance those proposals met with was chiefly due to the weight conferred by their authority.

18. As bearing on the subject-matter of this report, this will be a fitting place for briefly recording all the changes of system which have been carried out during the year, in pursuance of the orders of the Government of India, issued from time to time, upon the different recommendations of the Commission. In doing so, I shall confine myself to an account of these changes, so far as they tend to render the rate of progress of the Accounts Offices favourable.

19. *Separation of Public Works Accounts from Civil Accounts, and appointment of Accountant General, Public Works Department.*—This measure took effect on 1st May 1864,* and the accounts of the Public Works Controllers now come up monthly direct from each Province to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, and are passed through his books, which thus contain a record of all the Public Works Expenditure throughout India recorded against the Public Works Grant.

20. The balances of the Public Works Department, on the Civil Books, differed considerably at the time from the same balances on the Public Works Books; these differences were of long standing, and as it was represented that they were not worth the trouble of adjusting, the Financial Department* decided that the balances on the Public Works Books should be accepted, and the differences on the Civil Books written off.

21. The accounts between the two Departments are now confined to a simple banking or remittance account.

Benefit derived from action of English Commissioners.

Changes of system effected during the year.

Separation of Public Works from Civil Accounts.

* Public Works Circular No. 14 of 1864.
Public Works Circular No. 50 of 1864.

* Accountant General Public Works Department's Circular No. 4 of 1865.

But still, until lately, open to improvement.

22. The result of this change, so far as concerns the despatch of business, has been that the Provincial Public Works Accounts, instead of waiting for one or two years or even longer, until the Civil Account Books were ready to receive them, they are now dealt with at once. At this date (19th June 1865), the accounts for the different Provinces have been received in the Accountant General's Office for the dates as below:—

Madras	...	...	March 1865.
Bombay	(no complete accounts yet received).		
Bengal	...	...	February 1865.
North-Western Provinces	...	March	"
Punjab	...	...	" "
Central Provinces	...	February	"
British Burmah	...	March	"
Oudh	...	...	" "
Hyderabad	...	...	" "
Straits Settlements	...	...	" "
Mysore	...	February	"
Coorg	...	November	1864.
Central India	...	October	"
Rajpootana	...	February	1865.

23. *Abolition of Public Works Suspense Account.*—Formerly the accounts of the Public Works Department were kept under three main heads:—"Engineer or Disbursing Department," which was debtor for the cash received, and creditor for cash expenditure; "Public Works Department" or "Suspense Account," which was debtor for the cash expenditure credited to "Engineer Department," and creditor for the annual expenditure on Establishments and Repairs, and for the expenditure on Original Works as they were completed; and "Government" (*i. e.*, the Civil Department), which was creditor for the cash issued to the "Disbursing Department," and debtor for the charges for Establishments, Repairs, and completed Original Works which were credited to the Suspense Account. Thus in the Civil Accounts the whole expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department, as well as the cash held by it [*i. e.*, the balances of both Engineer and Public Works Department], was held at the debit of that Department, until it assumed a final or completed form; so that if a work [*as, e. g.*, a canal or road] occupied five or six years to construct, the expenditure during all this time remained "unadjusted" between the two Departments. Thus the Public Works "Suspense" Account necessarily was always very large, and the annual "Adjustment" Accounts between the two Departments always much in arrears, being a very complicated affair to arrange, while the Account Current between the Department and Government (*i. e.*, the account exhibiting these adjustments) had no sort of connection with the annual appropriation account which represented the actual expenditure of the year.

24. This suspense account was inherited from the traditional system of Indian Accounts generally, based partly on the idea of fixing responsibility by a money debit, and partly on the supposed necessity of charging the completed Public Works

bodily to a Dead Stock Account. The Department of Public Works Accounts is greatly indebted to the Commissioners for having obtained the discontinuance of this troublesome complication. The Controller's Annual Account Current is now the account of the expenditure incurred within the year, that is, of the expenditure incurred against the Public Works Grant with any other miscellaneous items, and is vastly more simple and less bulky than it used to be.

25. *Abolition of the Account Current heading "demands payable."*—The accounts based on cash payments, of disbursers and the account of expenditure against

the grant have always been based on the actual cash expenditure incurred, but an arrangement obtained of charging on the one side of the departmental cash accounts the total liabilities incurred on the works for labour and materials, and debiting the part still to pay *per contra*, so that the

difference constituted the actual cash payments. From 1st May,* the English † system has been adopted of omitting the record of liabilities from the accounts, and making them simply a record of cash payments. An account of demands payable is, however, still kept in the original 'day books' or accounts of works, and in the accounts of stock.

26. *Reduction of classification.*—Public Works Expenditure used to be classified under 47 heads, the accounts of expenditure being recorded under every Department of Government (as Fortifications, Cantonments, Commissariat, &c.; under Army; Revenue, Police, Customs, &c., under Civil Administration), and under every class of work of public improvement, as Navigation Canals, Irrigation Canals, Metalled Roads, Unmetalled Roads, &c. They are now classified under the five heads:—Military Buildings, Civil Buildings, Agricultural Works, Works of Communication, and Miscellaneous Public Improvement. The saving of labour in accounts is very considerable; and, although Statistical Returns will be more troublesome to prepare, because the items of expenditure will have to be picked out of the books instead of being collected under separate heads, such Returns are not often called for.

and Receipts. 27. A considerable reduction has also been made* in the classification of Public Works Receipts.

28. *Reduction of Stock Accounts.*—The Commission considered the practice to be necessary which they found in force, of keeping the materials purchased for general purposes on the books of the Department at their money value, the account stock being cleared in turn as the materials are used on works; but they recommended that materials purchased directly for works should be charged at once to those works, and this change

has been ordered* to be introduced from the beginning of the year 1865-66. The reduction of work in accounts should be considerable.

* Public Works Standing Order No. 21 of 1865.

29. Another important measure was carried out from the beginning of the previous year, the removal from the stock accounts of those articles which come under the term 'tools and plant.* The expenditure on these is now charged directly to a final Budget head of service, and the articles are kept on the books merely at their money values.

30. During the course of the year also road metal has been removed from the stock accounts, and is now charged direct to the estimate for which it was purchased.

31. *Contract Accounts.*—New forms of contract accounts have been issued,* which came into operation on the 1st November 1864. The charges made for works executed by contract are now based on the cash payments made, and all advances are charged direct to the works on account of which they were made. By this arrangement all expenditure of this class forms a charge at once against the grant of the year, instead of being passed through any intermediate (suspense) advance account. A greater correspondence is thus produced between the Budget Estimate and the expenditure incurred against it, than used to be practicable, while it has been specially arranged to keep the advances under quite as close scrutiny as before.

32. A change, which has been made in the mode of comparing the total annual expenditure against the grant of the year, may be noticed in this place. Heretofore it has been usual to consider the total cash expenditure incurred on account of the Public Works Department as the charge to be made against the grant, including all miscellaneous expenditure, as for advances, and manufacture, and purchase of stock materials, as well as that incurred directly on service heads. Thus, supposing the advance account to be increased by five lakhs, there would be five lakhs less to be spent on works. Under the new practice, which accords with that obtaining in the English public accounts, only the expenditure incurred on service heads will be charged against the grant; but as advances (or payments on account to contractors), which formed the bulk of the non-service expenditure, are now charged direct to service heads, no sensible discrepancy between the total and service expenditure will be caused by the measure.

33. An exception to the rule thus introduced is made* in the case of expenditure for such materials as cannot, under the arrangement explained in para. 28, be charged direct to the works. These materials, under the name of 'Stock,' still continue to be in effect a charge against the grant; any increase made during the year to the balance of stock on hand requiring a corresponding reduction of the sum available for specific works.

34. *Minor Changes.*—Other changes may also be mentioned, which, though less important and radical, are all in the direction of simplification.

New Banking Rules.
* Public Works Circular No. 51 of 1864.

Accounts of Civil Officers.

† Public Works Circular No. 61 of 1864.

‡ Public Works Circular No. 71 of 1864.

§ Public Works Circular No. 67 of 1864.

Of convict labour.
Of imprest cash accounts.

35. Among these may be classed a revision of the rules for banking with Government Treasuries and Branch Banks;* the revised rules for the accounts of Public Works Expenditure by Civil and other non-departmental Officers;† the exclusion‡ of charges for convict labour from the accounts; and the introduction§ of imprest cash accounts in place of current cash accounts for all subordinate disbursers.

36. A revised form of Budget Estimate, after the pattern of that proposed by the Commission, was issued|| during the year, and the Provincial Estimates for 1865-66 were all prepared accordingly. This change is not merely a matter of account; but as the accounts of expenditure follow the course of the estimates, they have been affected considerably by the change.

37. The expenditure on land required for Public Works, and which is usually disbursed in the Civil Department, although estimated for in this Department, was not referred to in the Commission's Report; but it had heretofore been incurred without sufficient regularity or attention to sanctions, and the provisions of the estimates. The audit of the charges has now been transferred¶ to the Public Works Controllers and specific rules issued for their guidance.

38. The accounting for the State Expenditure on Railways and other guaranteed enterprise, provided for in the Public Works Estimates, has also in the necessary course of things been transferred to this Department from the beginning of 1864-65, and rules and forms for dealing with these accounts have been issued** to the Public Works Controllers.

39. The changes above described have necessarily involved a revision of the system of book-keeping pursued in the Controllers' Offices. Revised forms of the different books illustrated by examples worked out have accordingly been issued for the use of the Department.

40. Lastly, the whole of the different orders and rules above referred to, together with such as were still required to complete the system, have been combined into a code and issued by the Government of India, in a Standing Order,†† as a revised system of account in supercession of all previous orders on the subject. This Standing Order will eventually be incorporated with the Revised Code shortly about to issue, of which it will form Chapters XIX and XX.

41. The forms of account issued with the revised system contain illustrative specimen entries which are carried through the accounts, from the

* Form No. 25, attached to Report of Commission, page 60.

Foregoing changes codified,

†† Standing Order No. 21 of 1865.

and manual of Book-keeping supplied.

first entries of a disburser to the final ones in the Controller's Provincial Ledger. These have been made very full, and constitute a complete manual of book-keeping for the use of the Officers of the Department.

42. The only measures now remaining to carry out, of those recommended by the Commission, are the abolition of pre-audit and the transfer of the duty of compiling accounts from the Controller's Office to the Executive Engineer. As regards the first, at the time when the revised system was issued, no action had been taken on the matter in the Civil Department. I understand that the change has since been made in that Department, and the Public Works Department may usefully follow suit; but it will be perhaps as well to let the other changes be first established. No practical inconvenience will result from a few months' delay; pre-audit has not been carried to the length in this Department which obtained in the Civil Department, but has been confined solely to charges for salaries and travelling allowances.

43. With respect to the transfer of accounts to Executive Engineers, which was a measure long contemplated before the Commission sat, some delay was unavoidable. Owing to the proceedings of the Commission being terminated somewhat abruptly, the preparation of the forms which were intended to accompany their Report was unavoidably not quite brought to completion, and some of the forms were omitted, while others being prepared in blank might not have been thoroughly understood by those who had to deal with them. Therefore, before substituting the new forms for those heretofore in force, it became quite necessary to have a complete set prepared, and to put them to the test of practice. This was carefully done in this office, and the result of the practical experience thus gained was the suggestion of some modifications in the details of the forms as originally proposed, tending to considerable simplification and reduction of work. The forms finally adopted with the illustrative examples fully worked out are those which have been issued as an accompaniment to Standing Order No. 21 of 1865, and they came into operation on the 1st May 1865.

44. I am of opinion that the preparation of complete forms of this kind was a necessary condition for carrying out the change successfully, and that by the arrangement adopted, the final change will be more speedily arrived at than would have been possible had it been commenced upon sooner.

45. It is proper to mention that, in all these measures, this Department has had the great benefit of the presence in India of Mr. Foster, one of the English Commissioners; his advice and assistance have been freely sought and given on all occasions, and it is only to be regretted that his engagements on the Civil and Military Accounts did not leave him greater leisure for aiding in those of this Department.

46. It will be readily understood from the foregoing description that the year just ended has been a very busy one with this Department. In this Office the work

has been heavy and unremitting, and that the Controllers should have succeeded, notwithstanding these changes, in keeping their current work up to date, and even improving the rate of progress is, I think, very creditable to them and their Offices.

47. The position now held by the Public Works Accounts Department is so satisfactory in all the essential respects of method, accuracy, and expedition, that it may not be amiss to say a word as to the causes which have tended to produce this efficiency. I

Satisfactory position of Public Works Department.

Reasons for it—

I.—Its constitution and organization. I believe then the main reasons to be two. First, the Public Works Accounts Establishment really forms a solid Department, that is, it is not a mere congeries of scattered Offices, each having its own separate organization; but the whole of the Accountants form one body, liable to serve in any part of India, and subject to strict tests for admission and promotion. By this arrangement the smaller Offices can be maintained in a much higher state of efficiency than would always be practicable, if each Office were a separate body consisting of half a dozen or fewer Accountants; while the transfer of members from place to place in course of promotion tends to secure that uniformity of procedure which is essential to success in every system of account.

48. The second principal reason is to be found in the efficiency of the Controllers. These Officers form one body under the Govern-

ment of India for the purposes of appointment and promotion, and it is always expected that every member of it shall make himself thoroughly conversant with accounts, and with the business of his department, in all their details, so that his control may not be merely one of general supervision, but of a thorough and efficient kind. I should add that this Department possesses a great advantage, in the means for maintaining an efficient staff, from its connection with the executive branch of the Public Works Department, which offers an opening to those of its members whose proclivities turn out after trial not to be in this special direction.

49. In conclusion I should explain that this Report has dealt solely with the Accounts of— the Accounts Offices in the Provinces immediately under the Government of India. The accounts of the Controllers' Offices, in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, have now been established on the same system as obtains everywhere else; but those Offices, which have been quite lately established as regular Offices of Account, are quite distinct, and the Controllers and Accountants attached to them do not form one body with the others for the purposes of appointment and promotion.

50. From Madras the monthly accounts of receipts and expenditure on the new system come up in good form, and with very commendable punctuality; but I am not able at present to say how far the reforms proposed by the Commission have been introduced into the original accounts of disbursers, on which the records of the Central Office are based.

51.. In Bombay the changes of system have been deferred until the year 1865-66. Meanwhile considerable efforts have been made by the Local Office of Account to supply accounts of expenditure incurred against the grants; but from the want of an audit on the original accounts, and in the absence of any regular system of book-keeping in the Controller's Office, the accounts are merely statements compiled from Returns collected from the different disbursing Officers; such accounts, not being based on book entries, must be most laborious to prepare, while they are usually not altogether to be relied on, and frequently do not agree with each other; the monthly Returns of cash expenditure are for instance different from the subsequent Returns of the charges to works on account of this expenditure, and the charges shown in the appropriation account do not precisely correspond with those taken credit for in the annual account current. From these causes it has not been found possible to carry the Bombay Accounts of 1864-65 through the Accountant General's books. However, it is understood that a thorough change is to be made in the accounts of the present year; so far as the Controller's Office is concerned, the new printed forms furnish a complete guide, which, it is hoped, will serve to render the establishment of regular account books comparatively easy; and if a vigorous effort be made, it may be hoped that the accounts in Bombay will now be brought into satisfactory accord with those of the rest of the empire.

The Manufacture of Cutch in Pegu.

Memo. by H. LEEDS, Esq., Offg. Conservator of Forests, British Burmah, dated Rangoon, 7th June 1865.

The large value of the Cutch exported from Rangoon as shown in a Statement obtained from the Collector of Customs, by the Inspector General of Forests, and a fear that the tree from which it is manufactured might become exhausted has led to the following inquiry:—

2. The Acacia Catechu from which the gum is extracted to make Cutch is described at page 24 of Surgeon Major Balfour's work on timber, trees, woods, and forests.

3. The following information has been received from the Deputy Commissioners in Pegu:—

The Deputy Commissioner of Toungoo reports that Cutch trees are plentiful in his district, but that no Cutch is made. He states nothing, however, regarding the varieties to be found in his district, and possibly as no Cutch is made it is owing to the right kinds (there being several) not growing in that district. He goes on to state that the telegraph posts in Thabyay and Bombadee are chiefly of Cutch, but that this wood is not used for house posts, "as the Burmans have an idea that living in a house built on Cutch posts brings bad luck and sickness to the inmates." This superstition is somewhat strange, as it seems to be peculiar to the Toungoo District.

In the Bassein District Cutch trees are found only in three townships, viz., Laymyatnah, Ngapootaw, and Kyouk Kyong, each containing about 500 or 600 trees.

The Cutch manufactured from them is small in quantity, and is consumed in the neighbourhood.

The Deputy Commissioner of Myanong furnished a Statement showing the approximate number of trees (Cutch) cut down annually in his district, amounting to 21,794, of which 11,922 are used for manufacture and 12,872 for house posts.

I may here state that the felling and destroying of trees of the kinds used for making Cutch has been prohibited throughout Pegu.

In the Rangoon District Cutch trees are to be found in the Thoungzai and Okkan townships on the Hlyne River, but the gum does not appear to be extracted for the purpose of manufacture; the trees are used as house posts.

In the Prome District, where almost all the Cutch in these Provinces is made, the Deputy Commissioner in a letter on the subject states that there are six different kinds of Cutch trees in his district, three of which, viz., the Shänee, the Shäwah, and Oogee shä, are valuable for their gum, and the others of no value, except as house posts and for other purposes wherein hard wood is required.

In this district the tree is found in all the teak producing localities, both on the east and west of the Irrawaddie, and the manufacture of Cutch is carried on in both localities, but to a greater extent on the west side in the Mendoon and Kamah townships than in any others.

The largest trees are to be found on the east side, where several trees were measured at six feet from the ground, and found to be 11, 12, and 13 feet in girth, with clear regular stems from 40 to 60 feet in height, to the first branch. The scarcity of large trees on the west probably arises from the greater consumption which takes place there yearly.

4. The mode of manufacture is as follows:—

The first step is selection of the trees to be used. This is done by cutting into the trees about 3 inches deep with a dah; if the gum immediately exudes from the cells, and the wood is of a dark red color, the tree is considered good and is felled, but not otherwise, as it would not pay to boil down.

When felled the log is cut up into convenient lengths which can easily be dragged by buffaloes and taken to the place of manufacture, generally some village close by. The sap wood is then taken off, and the heart wood is cut with a dah into little chips of about 1½ inch square. The chips are put into common earthen chatties and rammed down, as much water being introduced as the chatties will contain. They are then ready for boiling.

The boiling place is generally an open shed, a small cut is made just within and round three sides of the shed wide enough to admit of the chatties resting firmly on the edges, and the fire is placed under them. The sap wood and the old chips from which the gum has already been extracted are used as firewood.

The boiling is continued for six or seven hours. This done, the liquor is strained and placed in a cast-iron evaporating pan which is in the centre of the shed over a fire-place. At first a strong fire is kept up, but so soon as the liquor begins to thicken, the fire is decreased until nearly all the water has been evaporated. It is then poured into a wooden frame or mould where it is allowed to cool, and before it hardens is cut into cakes 8" x 3" x 2", in which state it reaches the market.

Quantity of wood used. 5. The proportion of wood used in making Cutch is as follows :—

It takes eight large trees about 6 feet in girth and 20 long (i. e., 360 cubic feet of wood), or 30 small trees 3 feet in girth and 20 feet long (i. e., 338 cubic feet of wood), to make 100 viss, from which it would appear that the small trees produce more gum than the large. While the best Cutch is produced from the large trees, the small are preferred owing to their being more easy to handle and cut up, as well as being more productive.

6. The quantity which can be made by one man varies according to the skill and energy with which the work is done. Two good workmen can make as much as 200 viss in ten days, or 12½ viss per day per man, while inferior workmen average generally 10 viss per day per man.

From the above data we may calculate on an average. 1st :—That 35 cubic feet of wood will make 10 viss of Cutch. 2nd :—That one man can make 11 viss per day.

7. The value of the article varies considerably on either side of the river, for, while it fetches Rs. 17 to 18 delivered at the bank of the river on the east side, it fetches only Rs. 12 or 13 on the western side. This is chiefly owing to the difference in distance of carriage.

The manufacturers prefer selling their Cutch at the river bank nearest their own villages where it is manufactured, as they have found by experience that if they take it themselves to Thayetmyo or Prome, they are "done" and get much less for it. The same cause is found to operate in deterring the chiefs beyond our frontiers from bringing down their own timber for sale, and can readily be understood.

The average market rate at Prome during the past season has been Rs. 22-8 per 100 viss, and in the Rangoon market it is now Rs. 25 to 26 per 100 viss.

From this it appears that the Cutch manufacturers (who are chiefly of the "Khyn" race, a people who tattoo the faces of their wives to make them more ugly than they are by nature, a custom, however, which is now going out, as they no longer dread their being carried away by other tribes), taking the value of Cutch at the river bank above Prome at a mean of Rs. 15 per 100 viss, and one man making 11 viss per day, can earn Re. 1-10-8 per day, and the difference in price given at the river bank, and the market prices at Prome and Rangoon shows that this is a very lucrative trade.

The following Statement may serve as a close approximation to the quantity made, and as the estimate was framed without any reference to the Customs Statement of Imports and Exports, with which, however, it closely agrees, it may be depended upon.

8. If we estimate that 600 men are employed in this manufacture in the Prome District alone (for that which is made in Bassein and Henzadah Districts is not worth taking into calculation and is used for local purposes), which is, I believe, a low estimate, we shall have ... 6,600 viss of Cutch made per day, which, multiplied by 300 for the number of days in the year, after deducting the numerous Burmese holidays, gives for the year.....19,80,000 viss of Cutch, the value of which at Rs. 25 per 100 viss at Rangoon represents a gross sum of Rs. 4,95,000.

9. To calculate the number of trees cut down yearly to make this Cutch, let us take, as before, 350 cubic feet, or 7 tons, of wood to make 100 viss = (for 19,80,000 viss) 138,600 tons of wood.

Then as one large tree = 45 cubic feet and one small tree = 11 cubic feet, and only one large tree is cut down probably to 30 small ones, we shall find that 5,72,880 trees are cut down yearly for Cutch manufacture, of which 18,480 are large trees, and 5,54,400 are small trees, so that, including what are used for house posts and other purposes, we may estimate that about 5,90,000 Cutch trees are felled in Pegu yearly.

10. The general impression is that re-production is not equal to the felling; but this is not yet satisfactorily ascertained. As the tree grows to maturity in about 20 years, it might be a suitable tree to introduce into teak plantations together with "Sappan" and other woods of quick growth and value, as it is necessary to sow teak plantations very thick at first so as to ensure straight growth, and these woods might be thinned out when of value without interfering with the growth of the teak, which does not come to maturity for 80 years or more.

APPENDICES.

1. Uses to which the Cutch tree is put.
2. Customs Return of Imports and Exports of Cutch for the last eight years.

APPENDIX I.

The Cutch tree is used for the following purposes :—

- For making ploughs and harrows.
- " " Dah and Spear handles.
- " Cart poles, axles, frames, and yokes.
- " House posts.
- " Drums of Cotton Gins.
- " Furniture, and almost every article in which durability, strength, and beauty are required.

RANGOON, }
The 7th June 1865.

H. LEEDS,
Offg. Conserv. of Forests.

APPENDIX 2.

Statement of the Quantity and Value of Cutch Imported from Upper Burmah, and Exported from the Port of Rangoon from 1857-58, and ending in 1864-65.

IMPORTED FROM UPPER BURMAH.				EXPORTED FROM RANGOON.				REMARKS.
Years.	Quantity in Maunds.	Value in Rupees.		Quantity in Maunds.		Value in Rupees.		
1857-58	....	....	...	85,327	$\frac{3}{4}$	4,85,458	3	Import in 8 years ... 1,93,245
1858-59	.....	....	...	91,842	$\frac{1}{2}$	6,46,672	12	Export " " ... 8,31,014
1859-60	....	1,40,400	0	1,05,583	$\frac{1}{4}$	7,37,199	4	
1860-61	...	1,14,768	0	1,12,174	0	6,96,180	7	Difference ... 6,37,769
1861-62	29,382	1,04,719	0	98,409	0	4,71,937	2	' made in British Burmah. or
1862-63	37,152	1,30,948	0	1,12,866	0	5,57,261	12	79,721 $\frac{1}{2}$ maunds per year, average.
1863-64	63,628	2,23,676	0	1,13,034	0	5,58,819	6	
1864-65	63,083	2,21,929	0	1,11,778	0	5,43,319	15	
Total ...	1,93,245	9,36,440	0	8,31,014	$\frac{1}{2}$	46,96,848	13	

RANGOON, }
The 7th June 1865.

H. LEEDS,
Officiating Conservator of Forests.



The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1865.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 1833.

Simla, the 11th September 1865.

Notifications.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section 9 of Act I. of 1849, to delegate authority to the Judge of Goruckpore to receive reports and to issue orders in cases coming under that Act.

No. 1835.

The undermentioned Officer in the Central Provinces is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, described in Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861, to be exercised within the limits of his Tehseelee:—

Dadajee Jeywunt, Tehseeldar of Nachingaon, Wurda District.

No. 1837.

The undermentioned Officers in the Central Provinces are invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, described in Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861, to be exercised within their respective Tehseelees:—

Ashruf Ali Khan, while officiating as Tehseeldar of Boorhanpore.	} Nimar District.
Gopal Rao, while officiating as Tehseeldar of Poonassa.	

No. 1843.

Captain C. E. Watson, while officiating as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, British Burmah, is appointed Marriage Registrar, under Act V. of 1852, for the District of Ramree in the Arracan Division.

No. 1845.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. B. L. Rice to be Inspector of Schools in the Province of Mysore, with effect from 1st July.

No. 1886.

The 12th September 1865.

Third Class Native Doctor Shaik Emam Bux is appointed to the Jail Hospital at Akyab, vice

first Class Native Doctor Shaik Foyz Mahomed, removed at his own request.

No. 1887.

The services of first Class Native Doctor Shaik Foyz Mahomed are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 1904.

The 13th September 1865.

The undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department; copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces.

A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same, upon payment of the expense of copying:—

239.—Revd. W. Calderwood, Missionary at Saharunpore, North-Western Provinces, for “improvements in Punkhas and their appurtenances.”

240.—Mr. Charles Weightman Harrison, of Manchester in the County of Lancaster, England, Civil Engineer, for “improvements in Looms for Weaving.”

243.—Mr. Francis Antoine Edmond Guironnet de Massas, of Hoxton in the County of Middlesex, England, Civil Engineer, for “improvements in Machinery for treating Cotton Seeds.”

244.—Mr. Thomas Login, Executive Engineer, on special duty at Rechna Doab, Sealkote, in the Punjab, for “raising water by means of an Oscillating Motion.”

256.—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Mounier Boxer, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, England, for “improvements in Projectiles.”

258.—Mr. Louis Henry Gustavus Ehrhardt, of Richmond Road, Bayswater, in the County of Middlesex, England, for "an improved Gunpowder."

259.—Mr. Henry Augustus Shipp, Tea Planter, residing at No. 12, Dhurumtollah Street, in the town of Calcutta, for "a Machine for rolling Tea to be worked either by hand, steam, cattle, or other power."

260.—Mr. Stenben Taylor Bacon, of Boston in the United States of America, for "improvements in manufacturing Aerated Bread by the application of Carbonic Acid Gas obtained from fermenting vegetable matters, and in the apparatus employed therein."

No. 1918.

Mr. H. B. Saunders, Government Pleader at Moulmain, has obtained three months' leave on private affairs from the 7th August 1865; and Mr. D. G. Nicolson, Barister-at-Law, is appointed to officiate during his absence, or until further orders.

No. 1924.

Messrs. C. Phillips and J. Hind, Assistant Commissioners of the 3rd Grade in British Burmah, are invested with the powers of a Magistrate, described in Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861.

No. 1937.

The 14th September 1865.

The Hon'ble H. S. Maine reported his return to India on the 11th instant, from the leave of absence granted to him on the 18th of March last.

No. 1953.

The 15th September 1865.

With reference to the Notification No. 431, dated the 26th July 1865, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

PUBLIC.

INDIA OFFICE ;

No. 57.

London, the 25th July 1865.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 27th of April last, No. 39, I have to acquaint you that I have appointed Colonel Henry Marion Durand, c. B., of Her Majesty's Military Service, to be a Provisional Member of your Excellency's Council.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. Wood.

In conformity with the appointment notified in the above Despatch, Colonel the Hon'ble H. M. Durand, c. B., will be held to have assumed permanently the Office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, from the 25th of July 1865.

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 1837.

GENERAL.

Simla, the 9th September 1865.

Notifications.—Major J. Stubbs, Officiating First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, has obtained privilege leave of absence for fifteen days, from the forenoon of the 21st ultimo.

No. 1839.

Major F. E. A. Chamier, Settlement Officer of Durriabad, availed himself on the afternoon of the 28th ultimo, of the privilege leave granted him in G. O. No. 1570, dated 31st July 1865.

Mr. H. B. Harington, Assistant Settlement Officer, will officiate as Settlement Officer of Durriabad, during Major Chamier's absence.

No. 1845.

The 11th September 1865.

Lieutenant T. Cadell, v. c., Deputy Bheel Agent and Political Assistant at Manpore, is granted privilege leave of absence for two and a half months from the 7th instant, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1847.

Major F. N. Bayly, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, British Burmah, has obtained three weeks' preparatory leave from the afternoon of the 2nd ultimo, to proceed to Calcutta for the purpose of appearing before the Medical Board, making over charge of his Office to Mr. H. W. Beddy, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, Bassein.

No. 1849.

Major G. Faithfull, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade, British Burmah, has obtained fourteen days' preparatory leave from the 22nd ultimo, to proceed to Calcutta for the purpose of appearing before the Medical Board.

Major Faithfull made over charge of the Office of Deputy Commissioner, Amherst District, and of the Treasury, to Mr. G. E. Barr, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, on the afternoon of the 21st idem.

No. 1851.

Major H. F. Waddington, Acting Settlement Officer, Mundla, is appointed to hold charge of the Jubbulpore Settlement in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. Grant.

Lieutenant H. C. E. Ward, Assistant Commissioner, Jubbulpore, will officiate as Deputy Commissioner, during Mr. Grant's absence.

No. 1853.

Captain W. Munro, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, in British Burmah, assumed charge of the duties of Assistant Commissioner at Henzada in the Myanounng District, on the forenoon of the 3rd July 1865.

Captain C. E. Watson, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, made over charge of the duties of Assistant Commissioner at Younzaleen in the Martaban District, to Captain W. P. Harrison, Deputy Commissioner of Martaban, on the afternoon of the 1st July 1865, and assumed charge of the Office of Deputy Commissioner of Ramree, from Captain A. R. McMahon, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, on the afternoon of the 24th idem.

No. 1855.

The 12th September 1865.

Lieutenant R. F. St. A. St. John, of Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, in British Burmah.

No. 1858.

The 13th September 1865.

Doctor A. Young, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Durriabad, is granted fourteen days' leave, under the Rules applicable to Military Officers in Civil employ, to proceed to Calcutta for the purpose of appearing before the Medical Board—the leave to commence from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1862.

The 14th September 1865.

Brevet Major H. Dixon, of the 22nd Madras Native Infantry, obtained leave from 26th December 1864 to 6th January 1865, to enable him to join his late appointment in the Mysore Commission.

No. 1864.

Captain P. W. Bannerman, appointed in G. O. No. 1565, dated 27th July, to be Bheel Agent and Political Assistant, Bhopawur Agency, and Commandant of the Malwa Bheel Corps, received charge of his Office from Major W. G. Cumming, on the 21st ultimo.

No. 1866.

Major H. M. Elliott, Deputy Superintendent, 1st Class, in Mysore, returned to his duty on the 15th ultimo, from the leave to Europe granted him by the Madras Government.

No. 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Clerk, Officiating Superintendent of the Nuggur Division, Mysore, has obtained privilege leave of absence for ten days, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1870.

Major J. J. Fulton, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Mundla in the Central Provinces, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month, from the date on which Mr. Grant, on return from leave, may resume charge of the Jubbulpore Settlement from Major Waddington.

No. 1880.

The 15th September 1865.

With reference to Home Department Notification No. 431, dated 26th July, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm the Hon'ble W. Muir in the appointment of Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 27th April last.

No. 1881.

The following promotions, appointments, and reductions in the Commission of British Burmah, are sanctioned by the Governor General in Council:—

NAMES.	Present Class and Grade.	Rate of Pay.	To what Class and Grade and Pay promoted or appointed.	REMARKS.
Moung Oon	First Class, 2nd Grade	Rs. 350	To First Class, 1st Grade, on Rs. 400	Consequent on the promotion of Mr. Extra Assistant Commissioner C. Phillips, of First Class, 1st Grade, to Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, with effect from 20th July 1865.
Moung Kyan Doon ...	Second Class, 1st Grade	Rs. 250	To First Class, 2nd Grade, on Rs. 350	
Moung Kulla	Second Class, 2nd Grade	Rs. 200	To Second Class, 1st Grade, on Rs. 250	
Moung Kyan Zan Hla...	Third Class, 1st Grade	Rs. 150	To Second Class, 2nd Grade, on Rs. 200	
Moung Lonk Kyee ...	Third Class, 2nd Grade	Rs. 130	To Third Class, 1st Grade, on Rs. 150	
Moung Shwe Att ...	Third Class, 4th Grade	Rs. 120	To Third Class, 2nd Grade, on Rs. 130	Consequent on the promotion of Mr. Extra Assistant Commissioner J. Hind, of First Class, 1st Grade, to Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, with effect from 20th July 1865.
Mr. R. McLeod ...	First Class, 2nd Grade	Rs. 350	To First Class, 1st Grade, on Rs. 400	

NAMES.	Present Class and Grade.	Rate of Pay.	To what Class and Grade and Pay promoted or appointed.	REMARKS.
Mr. R. Perreau ...	...	...	To First Class, 2nd Grade, on Rs. 350	To complete the Establishment, with effect from date of joining at Rangoon.
Moung Shwe Moung ...	Third Class, 4th Grade	Rs. 120	To Third Class, 3rd Grade, on Rs. 125	In room of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Third Class, 3rd Grade, Moung Shwe Ngnoung, with effect from 1st June 1865.
Moung Win ...	Fourth Class, 1st Grade	Rs. 100	To Third Class, 3rd Grade, on Rs. 125	In room of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Third Class, 4th Grade, Moung Shwe Moung, with effect from 10th July 1865.
Moung Shaik ...	Fourth Class, 1st Grade	Rs. 100	To Third Class, 4th Grade, on Rs. 120	In room of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Third Class, 4th Grade, Moung Phai Hlaw, with effect from 14th June 1865.
Moung Shwe Ngnoung...	Third Class, 3rd Grade	Rs. 125	To Third Class, 4th Grade, on Rs. 120	Reduced from 21st July 1865.
Moung Doot ...	Fourth Class, 1st Grade	Rs. 100	To Third Class, 5th Grade, on Rs. 110	In room of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Third Class, 5th Grade, Moung Taw, with effect from 15th May 1865.
Moung Phai Hlaw ...	Third Class, 4th Grade	Rs. 120	To Fourth Class, 1st Grade, on Rs. 100	Reduced from 25th June 1865.
Moung Taw ...	Third Class, 5th Grade	Rs. 110	To Fourth Class, 1st Grade, on Rs. 100	Reduced from 15th May 1865. The pay of this Officer was Rs. 110 per mensem, and not Rs. 100 as notified in G. O. No. 1457, dated 12th July 1865.

By Order of the Governor General in Council,

A. COLVIN,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTICE.

Whereas it appears to His Excellency the Governor General in Council that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, *viz.*, for embankment and side cuttings and kunkur pits, on the Cawnpore and Lucknow line of Railway, it is hereby notified that land to the extent and in the village noted below, is required for the said purpose.

2. This declaration is made under Section 2 Act. VI. of 1857 :—

District.	Village.	Quantity of land required.
Lucknow ...	Gurhee Kunnawra	A. R. P. 25 0 2

J. REID, *Major,*
Secy. to Chief Comr., Oudh.

LUCKNOW,
The 24th August 1865. }

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2327.

Simla, the 13th September 1865.

Notifications.—Leave.—Mr. R. Sterndale, Assistant Commissioner of Issue of Paper Currency, Nagpore Circle in the Central Provinces, has obtained one month's privilege leave, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 2376.

The 15th September 1865.

The following is published for general information :—

From E. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Accountant General, N. W. Provinces,—(No. 1772, dated Simla, the 11th August 1865).

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of two letters from the late Officiating Civil Pay Master, North-Western Provinces, Nos. 31 and 41, dated respectively the 29th June and 1st July 1865, submitting for consideration the three following questions connected with leave of absence to Covenanted Civil Servants, *viz.* :—

(I.)—Does Section 6 require an interval of six months between two instalments of privilege leave?

(II.)—Does Section 8 bar the enjoyment in one calendar year of instalments amounting to more than one calendar month, when leave has been accumulated?

(III.)—Must a service of three months be required after privilege leave, previous to furlough or retirement?

2. In answering all these questions negatively, I am directed to observe that the meaning of the Rules regarding privilege leave, will be clear, if Rules 6 and 8 were read according to the following arrangement of them, *viz.* :—

The Government may grant leave of absence for one month in each calendar year.

As a general rule, such leave will be in one period, but it shall be discretionary with the Government to sanction leave under this rule in two instalments, not exceeding in the aggregate one month within the calendar year.

No second leave can be granted under this rule, until the completion of eleven months from the expiration of the last leave, if taken at one time; or, until the completion of six months from the expiration of the last instalment of a leave, if it has been divided.

An Officer not availing himself of leave in any year, may obtain leave for two months after the expiration of twenty-two months from the termination of his last leave; and if two years pass without enjoyment of the privilege, he may obtain leave for three months, after the expiration of thirty-three months from the termination of his last leave.

An Officer to whom an accumulation of leave may be thus due, and who may take only a portion of it, may be allowed to take the remainder subsequently.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing letter be sent to all the Accountants General, and Deputy Accountants General, for information and guidance.

By Order of the Governor General in Council,

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 11th September 1865.

No. 849 of 1865.—The leave to Europe on sick certificate, for twenty months, under the new Regulations, granted to Lieutenant Charles Richard Cock, of the late 20th Regiment, Native Infantry, in G. G. O. No. 1029 of the 15th December 1864, is commuted to leave to the Cape of Good Hope, on the same account.

No. 850 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs:—

Major George Faithful, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Class Deputy Commissioner, Amherst, British Burmah. } For six months, without pay.

No. 851 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Assistant Surgeon James Henry White, of the Medical Department, in medical charge 7th Regiment, Native Infantry. } For twenty months, under the new Regulations.

The 12th September 1865.

No. 852 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

Captain and Brevet Major G. L. Fraser, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant General.	} 31st August 1865.
Captain A. D. Vanrenen, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Revenue Surveyor, 3rd Division, Oudh.	
Lieutenant R. A. Dobbin, of the late 6th European Regiment.	} 1st September 1865.

No. 853 of 1865.—Lieutenant R. A. Dobbin, of the late 6th European Regiment, is allowed an extension of leave from the 18th to the 31st August 1865—the date on which he returned to Bengal from sick leave to Europe.

No. 854 of 1865.—Doubts having arisen as to the amount of pay and allowances to be drawn by Warrant Officers holding Veteran Commissions, when unemployed, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 433 of 23rd November 1849, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, with the concurrence of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, is pleased to determine that, when a Veteran Officer is thrown out of employ by the abolition of his appointment, or by any other cause not in any way attributable to his unfitness or misconduct, or consequent on his own resignation, he shall continue to draw the full pay and allowances of his rank in the Veteran Establishment, until suitable employment can be found for him.

2. In the event of his being removed or resigning his appointment, he will only be entitled to the pay and allowances of an Officer on the Invalid Establishment, unless under very peculiar circumstances, Government may see fit specially to authorize the continuance of the effective pay and allowances of his veteran rank, pending re-employment.

The 13th September 1865.

No. 855 of 1865.—The following extracts from the *London Gazettes* of the 4th, 7th, 11th, and 18th July 1865, are published for general information:—

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, the 4th July 1865.

Deputy Assistant Commissary Richard Vaughan, Ordnance Department, Bengal, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 14th July 1865.

WAR OFFICE;
The 7th July 1865.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify Her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Officer of Her Majesty's Indian Forces, whose claim to the same has been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for the gallant conduct during the operations at Umbeyla, on the North-Western Frontier of India, as recorded against his name, *viz.* :—

Regiment.	Rank and Name.	Act of bravery for which recommended.
Late 4th Bengal European Regiment	Lieutenant (now Captain) George Vincent Fosbery	For the daring and gallant manner in which, on the 30th of October 1863, acting as a Volunteer at the time, he led a party of his Regiment to re-capture the Crag Picquet, after its garrison had been driven in by the enemy, on which occasion sixty of them were killed in desperate hand to hand fighting.
	Date of act of bravery—October 30th, 1863.	From the nature of the approach to the top of the Crag amongst the large rocks, one or two men only could advance at one time; and "whilst I ascended one path," relates Lieutenant-Colonel Keyes, c. B., Commanding the 1st Punjab Infantry, "I directed Lieutenant Fosbery, of the late 4th European Regiment, "to push up another at the head of a few men. "He led this party with the greatest coolness "and intrepidity, and was the first man to "gain the top of the Crag on his side of the "attack." Subsequently, Lieutenant-Colonel Keyes being wounded, Lieutenant Fosbery assembled a party with which he pursued the routed enemy in the direction of the Lalloo Ridge, inflicting on them further loss, and confirming possession of the post.

WAR OFFICE;
Pall Mall, the 11th July 1865.

18th Foot.—Captain Samuel Boulderson, from the late 5th Bengal European Light Cavalry, to be Captain, *vice* Thomas Henry Stoddard, transferred to the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 11th July 1865.

107th Foot.—Lieutenant Colin Hubert Garbett, from the Bengal General List, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Arthur Donald Butter, transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 11th July 1865.

WAR OFFICE;
Pall Mall, the 18th July 1865.

42nd Foot.—Lieutenant John Allatt Drake, from late 10th Bengal Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Charles Shuttleworth, transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 18th July 1865.

88th Foot.—Captain Harold Cooper Sitwell, from the late 5th Bengal European Light Cavalry, to be Captain, *vice* Richard Topham, transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 18th July 1865.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death of General John Truscott, Bengal Infantry, on the 12th June 1865:—

Lieutenant General William R. C. Costley, Bengal Infantry, to be General. Dated 13th June 1865.

Major General James Edwin Williams, Madras Infantry, to be Lieutenant General. Dated 13th June 1865.

Colonel George Balfour, c. B., Royal Artillery, to be Major General. Dated 13th June 1865.

The undermentioned Officers who have retired upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank as follows:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Lewis Taylor, c. B., Bombay Staff Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 18th July 1865.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major William Leggatt, Madras Infantry. Dated 18th July 1865.

Major William Robert Forster, Bengal Infantry. Dated 18th July 1865.

Major Alexander Grant, Madras Cavalry. Dated 18th July 1865.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals Charles Irving Smith, Madras Establishment, to be Inspector General of Hospitals. Dated 18th July 1865.

No. 856 of 1865.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be an Assistant Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service:—

Medical Department.

*Date of arrival at
Fort William.*

Mr. Robert Harvey, M.B.,...1st September 1865.

No. 857 of 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council, with the concurrence of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, is pleased to extend to the wives and children of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers serving in Departments, the provisions of G. O. No. 397 of 1864, under which they are respectively entitled to half and quarter rations, in addition to the authorized subsistence allowance, whenever the exigencies of the public service may require the separation of the men from their families.

The 14th September 1865.

No. 858 of 1865.—Apothecary James Gibson, of the Subordinate Medical Department, attached to the Garrison Hospital at Agra, is advanced to the grade of senior Apothecary, with the advantages authorized in G. G. O. No. 7 of the 2nd January 1846, with effect from the 16th March 1865, *vice* Senior Apothecary S. Slater, deceased.

No. 859 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified:—

Lieutenant E. N. D. La Touche,
of the General List, Infantry,
on leave for twenty months,
G. G. O. No. 810 of the
22nd August 1865. } *Candia, 24th
August 1865.*

Captain E. T. Thackeray, v. c.,
of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 4th Class,
Department Public Works,
1st Allahabad Division, on
leave for six months, G. G. O.
No. 820 of the 28th August
1865.

Assistant Surgeon T. G. Skardon,
of the Medical Department, Civil Assistant Surgeon,
Jhansie, on leave for twenty months,
G. G. O. No. 821 of the 28th August
1865.

*Candia, 24th
August 1865.*

Captain (Brevet Major) N. F. Bayly,
of the 12th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry,
on leave for twenty months,
G. G. O. No. 826 of the 29th
August 1865.

Lieutenant R. D. Beeston, of
the General List, Infantry,
on leave for twenty months,
G. G. O. No. 810 of the
22nd August 1865.

*Calcutta, 24th
August 1865.*

No. 860 of 1865.—Captain Charles Stuart Ward Ogilvie, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, is allowed leave of absence from the 9th instant to the 20th proximo, in extension of privilege leave, to remain at Murree and visit Cashmere and the interior, on medical certificate.

The 15th September 1865.

No. 862 of 1865.—The following orders issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, are confirmed :—

No. 120, dated 22nd August 1865.—Granting one month's leave of absence on private affairs to Captain T. T. Turton, Officiating Second in Command, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, in extension of the privilege leave obtained by him in Hyderabad Order No. 113, dated 20th July 1865.

No. 128, dated 2nd September 1865.—Confirming Aurungabad Station Order dated 6th January 1865, directing Assistant Surgeon H. Crocker, M. D., 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to

assume medical charge of No. 3 Light Field Horse Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, and details of the station.

No. 863 of 1865.—Veterinary Surgeon J. Bicknell, Officiating in Veterinary charge of the Poosah Stud, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the Stud Department, and his services are accordingly placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

H. W. NORMAN, Col.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION.

Military Department, Calcutta, the 11th September 1865.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department, during the month of August 1865 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.
H. M.'s 2nd Dragoon Guards	Captain A. Cassidy ...	21st March 1865	England.
H. M.'s 46th Foot ...	Surgeon A. G. Montgomery ...	27th June 1865...	Lucknow.
Staff Corps	Major A. P. S. Moncrieff ...	29th ditto ...	Benares.
Ditto	Captain H. Phillpotts ...	1st ditto ...	Deolee.
General List, Infantry ...	Lieutenant T. R. Taylor ...	6th July 1865 ...	Patla Kowa.
Ditto	Do. R. C. S. C. Tytler ...	14th ditto ...	Sreenuggur.
Late 4th European Regiment	Captain W. P. Fisher ...	8th ditto ...	Mooltan.
Late 18th Native Infantry ...	Lieutenant E. Knatchbull ...	25th ditto ...	Patla Kowa.
Late 25th ditto	Captain W. F. Ireland ...	6th ditto ...	Nursingpore.
Late 29th ditto	Lieut.-Colonel M. B. Whish ...	5th ditto ...	Nynce Tal.
Veteran Establishment ...	Lieutenant G. McDowell ...	18th ditto ...	Peshawur.

H. K. BURNE, Lieut.-Col.,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Calcutta, the 11th September 1865.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the amounts on account of the Estates of deceased European Commissioned, Non-Commissioned and Warrant Officers as specified in the Statement published below, have been received by the undersigned, to whom all claims by creditors against the respective properties of the deceased, are to be submitted within two calendar months from the date of this Notice :—

Statement of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office, on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned, Non-Commissioned and Warrant Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Service, in the month of August 1865.

Date of Deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General number.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of Donation due to Estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of.				Rate of Exchange.
										Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalents in Sterling.	
29th Aug. 1865	Commissioned Officers. (a) Hugh Rees James, c. b. ... William Pemberton Fisher ...	Major	Bengal Staff Corps ...	...	10th Oct. 1864...	Intestate	Rs. A. P. 4,000 0 0	...	Rs. A. P. 4,000 0 0	Rs.	Rs.			
Ditto		Captain	Late 4th European Regiment	...	8th July 1865 ...	...	1,127 1 11	...	1,127 1 11					
7th Aug. 1865	Warrant Officer. (b) Edward FitzSimons ... Non-Commissioned Officer. J. Gill ...	Sub-Conductor	Adjutant General's Department	...	26th June 1865	Testate ...	420 1 0	...	420 1 0					
5th Aug. 1865		Sergeant	Commissariat Department	...	Not communicated	...	137 1 1	...	137 1 1					
	Total ...			...	...	...	5,704 4 0	...	5,704 4 0					

(a) Widow, Mrs. Lavinia Camilla Priscilla James, and a daughter; 30th August 1865, paid J. H. Robinson. | (b) Widow, Mrs. Isabella FitzSimons, in India.

FORT WILLIAM,
PAY OFFICE;

The 31st August 1865.

C. F. M. MUNDY, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Presidency Pay Master.

H. K. BURNE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 323.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 11th September 1865.

Notifications.—The following transfers of Upper Subordinates of the Public Works Department, are notified:—

Sergeant William Jenkins, Supervisor, 1st Grade, from the Central Provinces to the North-Western Provinces.

Private H. Baird, Overseer, 2nd Grade, from the North-Western Provinces to the Central Provinces.

No. 324.

Mr. A. R. Mosley, C. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, is transferred from the Nerbudda to the Nagpore Division.

No. 325.

The 12th September 1865.

Mr. M. Dalton, Accountant, 4th Grade, Public Works Department, Oudh, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 1st instant.

No. 326.

Mr. R. Wiseman, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department, Oudh, is removed from the Department.

No. 327.

The 14th September 1865.

Captain F. D. M. Brown, V. C., Her Majesty's 101st Foot, is appointed to the Public Works Department, as an Assistant Engineer of the 2nd Grade, and posted to the North-Western Provinces.

No. 19F.

REVENUE—FORESTS.

The 9th September 1865.

Notification.—The following Rules drawn up under Act VII. of 1865, have been confirmed by the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, and are, in accordance with Section 6 of the Act, published in the *Gazette of India*:—

Forest Rules for Coorg.

1. The following trees in Government Forests are reserved, and can only be obtained on payment and on license at the rates shown below:—

Names of Trees.		Rate per Tree.
Reserved Trees.	1—Sandal ...	Worked by Government only.
	2—Teak ...	Ditto ditto.
	3—Blackwood ...	10 Rupees per Tree.
	4—Ebony ...	6 ditto ditto.
	5—Coovai (Poonspar) ...	10 ditto ditto.
	6—Hona ...	6 ditto ditto.
	7—Anjilee or Iyane ...	10 ditto ditto.
	8—Iroopoo ...	6 ditto ditto.

2. Traders shall pay the following rates per tree, on license for the inferior reserved timbers mentioned in the annexed table:—

Names of Trees.		Rates per Tree.		
		Rs.	As.	P.
Inferior reserved trees	1—Arasentaga ...	3	8	0
	2—Nundy ...	4	8	0
	3—Muttu ...	4	0	0
	4—Champak ...	4	0	0
	5—Halasoo ...	4	0	0
	6—Dindaga ...	4	0	0
	7—Naga Marum ...	3	0	0
	8—Nowladee ...	3	0	0
	9—Belwar ...	3	0	0
	10—Mala Neralay ...	3	0	0
	11—Bamboos, per 1,000 ...	3	0	0

3. All timbers, excepting those reserved under Rule 1, also bamboos and firewood, are allowed free to the ryot paying Land Revenue to Government without written permission or any prohibition whatever, except that only mature trees must be cut, and that the timber must be used solely for *bona fide* agricultural and building purposes, and not for sale.

4. All unreserved trees and brushwood are free to all for charcoal, firewood, or any other purpose.

5. Leaves and shrubs for manure are free; as also head loads of bamboos and firewood, and charcoal for sale in the local markets.

6. Persons found felling or trading in the reserved timber mentioned in Rule 1, or bamboos, without a license, shall be prosecuted under Act VII. of 1865. All such wood shall be confiscated and sold on behalf of Government, and 25 per cent. of the net profit shall be paid to the informer, whether he is in the Forest Department or not.

7. Persons requiring reserved timber of either description, must apply direct to the Superintendent, who, on the prescribed payment being made, will authorize the Assistant Conservator to grant the purchaser a license and passport as per forms A. and B.

Traders will keep the passport as a voucher for their wood, but the license shall be returned within the term specified in it.

8. The Commissioner may lay down special Rules under which Government servants in Coorg, whose pay does not exceed 10 Rs. per mensem, and non-ryot residents, may obtain the trees, &c., specified in Rules 2 and 3, but such Rules will be subject to revision should the Superintendent see reason to apprehend the denudation of Government Forests from such a concession.

9. The cutting of any description of timber in any Government Forest, may be stopped by order of the Superintendent of the District, who will exercise a general control over the operations of the Assistant Conservator.

A.

<i>License</i>		<i>Registered No.</i>			<i>Passport No.</i>			
Date of Issue.	To whom granted and residence.	Name of Timber.	Name of Forest.	No. of cart-loads.	Where to be collected.	Limit of License.	Rate per cart-load.	Amount paid into what Treasury, and date on which the License was returned by the applicant to the granter.

Date.

Granted.

*Signature.**Assistant Conservator or Amildar.*

The applicant will return this License to the Granter before the expiration of the limit granted.

B.

PASSPORT NO.

Coorg Forest Department.

To whom granted or residence.	Description of Timber.	Quantity.	Where cut.	Permitted to pass to.	Limit of Passport.	REMARKS.
						License No.

No. 20F.

REVENUE—FORESTS.

The 12th September 1865.

Notification.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotion and appointment in the Forest Department, British Burmah, with effect from the 22nd June 1865:—

Mr. M. Elsner, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2nd Class, to be Assistant Conservator of Forests, 1st Class, *vice* Macdonald, deceased.

Mr. James Adamson, to be an Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2nd Class, on probation, *vice* Elsner, promoted.

C. H. DICKENS, *Lieut.-Col., R. A.*

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 21F.

The 15th September 1865.

Notification.—Mr. C. Chapman, at present employed in the Opium Department, is appointed an Assistant Conservator of Forests in Oudh, on probation, with effect from the date of entering on the duties of the appointment.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Captain, R. E.*

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Bye-Laws for the City of Lucknow.

The following Rules for the conduct of Business and execution of Act XVIII. of 1864, by the Municipal Committee within the City and Suburbs of Lucknow, are, with the approval of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, published for general information, and are to be considered in force from the 15th July 1865:—

Conduct of Business.

I.—There will be one Meeting in every month, *viz.*, on the third Thursday, at Meetings of Committee. 6 o'clock A. M. in Summer, and 7 o'clock A. M. in Winter.

II.—The President, or in his absence the Vice-President, or in the absence of both, the Secretary may on any occasion arising, call an emergent Meeting by circular, or separate summons upon not less than twelve hours' notice; but no business shall be transacted thereat other than that for which the Meeting may be called.

III.—Should occasion arise to postpone the regular Meeting, due notice must be given; otherwise the Bye-Laws must be the guide of each Member.

IV.—In the absence of the President, the Vice-President shall take the chair; in the absence of both, the Meeting to elect their own Chairman.

V.—Seven Members shall constitute a quorum.

VI.—The Chairman shall, in case of an equal division, have a second or casting vote.

VII.—The President shall regulate the course of all business to be brought forward, and preserve order. No discussion on any points of order shall be allowed, unless the President shall think fit to take the opinion of the Members present.

VIII.—Any Member present may submit a point of order to the President.

IX.—In proposing or discussing any question, each Member shall speak from his place, always addressing the President.

X.—No Member shall speak twice upon any Motion or amendment, except the Mover in reply.

XI.—Votes shall be taken by a show of hands if the Mover of any question demands a Poll.

XII.—Every proposal or amendment shall be in writing; but unless required by the President, the proposal or amendment need not be seconded.

XIII.—All questions from one Member to another, relating to the business of the Meeting, shall be put through the President.

XIV.—The Meetings of the Municipal Committee are, as a rule, open to the public, but strangers can be requested to withdraw if necessary.

XV.—All communications intended for the monthly Meeting, must reach the Secretary not later than noon of the day previous to any Meeting.

XVI.—All correspondence to be referred by the Secretary to the Sub-Committee to which it belongs, immediately on receipt, and their report to be made at next general Meeting through the Secretary.

XVII.—The division of duties shall be as follows, and Members of the Sub-Committees shall be named on the first May of each year, and a list containing the names of each Sub-Committee, will be hung up in the Committee's Office:—

1ST.—CORRESPONDENCE AND ACCOUNTS.

2ND.—SITES, BUILDING, REPAIRS.

3RD.—DRAINAGE, CONSERVANCY, POLICE AND ROADS.

4TH.—ESTIMATES.

XVIII.—The Sub-Committee will regulate and look after all works provided for in the Annual Budget.

XIX.—In all cases of exigency, the Sub-Committee shall have authority to act without immediate reference to the general Committee, if the cost does not exceed Rupees five hundred, provided the work is one of urgent necessity; and the Secretary, if the exigency be great, may act alone to the extent of Rupees one hundred; but in other cases, an emergent Meeting at twelve hours' notice should be summoned.

XX.—Any person desirous of purchasing or renting ground belonging to the Committee, for building or other purposes, shall submit a written application with plans to the Secretary, describing the locality and extent of the ground required. Such application will be made over to the Sub-Committee concerned, for report. In case of sale, the ground shall be measured and marked off, an upset price fixed, and the lot be put up to Public Auction, after being advertised in the local public Newspapers for fifteen days; such sales will be held at the Office of the Secretary, who will furnish a printed copy of the general terms of sale.

XXI.—In cases of applications for land on lease, the Committee shall be at liberty to determine the maximum rent, and to select their tenant.

XXII.—The Committee may reject any application for grounds, on rent or sale, without assigning reasons to the applicant, or may impose as one of the conditions, that buildings, out-buildings and surrounding walls or enclosures, shall be of a certain character or value, and be constructed within such time as may be fixed at the time of sale or lease, subject in case of failure, to resumption of the ground.

XXIII.—The names of streets shall all be gradually put up, and any person found guilty of destroying or defacing such indicators, shall be subject to fine.

XXIV.—No tenant of a house, holding a permanent or temporary lease, shall be allowed to sub-let without permission of the Committee first obtained.

XXV.—No Member of the Municipal Committee shall be allowed to take any contract, or have any pecuniary interest in any contract granted by the Committee, or their Municipal Engineer.

XXVI.—The Municipal Engineer will be the referee of the Committee in all Engineering questions, large and small, and be guided in the performance of his duties by such Rules as may be framed by the Committee.

CHAPTER I.

NUISANCES.

XXVII.—In addition to the nuisances provided for by the Acts quoted in the margin, the following are now defined as local nuisances within the City of Lucknow, and prohibited under the authority vested in the Municipal Committee, under Section 15, Act XVIII. of 1864, and subject to the penalty declared therein.

1.—Quarrying kunkur and digging for bricks without permission, or cutting down trees or grass on public ground.

2. Leaving lands or buildings so neglected, as to afford shelter to thieves or disorderly persons, or otherwise becoming a nuisance.

3. Erecting any temporary or permanent building, wall, shed, awning, chubootra or enclosure, without license.

4. Growing high crops without permission, such as are likely to be prejudicial to the public health, or to affect the public safety by affording cover or shelter to thieves and other bad characters.

5. Picketing animals, or collecting carts, or forming encampments on any public ground without permission.

6. Flying paper kites, or engaging in any other games in such manner as to be a nuisance, or likely to endanger passengers on the public roads.

7. Collecting or depositing night soil and other filth in any place not specially set apart for that purpose.

8. Disobeying any order of the Committee acting as a Board of Health, for the removal of vegetation and underwood calculated to obstruct ventilation, or neglecting to keep in repair and properly clean, any enclosure or premises.

9. Neglecting in any estate, compound, enclosure or premises, to keep in proper repair and properly clean, any privy or latrine.

10. Constructing drains or cesspools, or neglecting the same in such a manner as to affect the health of the public.

11. Using any place for purposes of nature, except the public latrines.

12. Begging in the bazars, or other public streets or thoroughfares, or otherwise causing annoyance to passers by.

13. Using driving roads, during driving hours, by camels and elephants or loaded carts, and using any portion of the road, excepting the sides, at other times.

14. Driving carriages, buggies, dog-carts or other conveyances after dusk, without clear lights on both sides of the same.

15. Driving otherwise than on the left hand side of the road, or passing any other conveyances otherwise than by leaving them to the right hand.

16. Letting loose, or allowing to stray or graze, any cattle whatsoever in any public place without permission.

17. Storing more than five maunds of saltpetre, or one maund of gunpowder, or five maunds of fireworks.

18. Establishing depôts for hay and bam-
Hay and Bamboos. boos within city limits, ex-
cepting at the following places
and under the conditions specified, *i. e.*—

Large depôts at Aysh Bâgh, Secunder Bâgh and
Gaooh Ghât.

Smaller ditto in each Thana Division, on sites
to be selected for the same by the Secretary and
Native Members.

The quantity to be stored at each, to be deter-
mined by the Superintendent, City Police.

19. Forming up or moving of processions at
Processions. night on any public road, with-
out a written order from the
City Superintendent.

20. Failure on the part of Native musicians in
Native Musicians. processions, whether by night
or by day, to cease playing at
the approach of any carriage or other conveyance
to which horses may be harnessed.

21. Burying in any ground once publicly
Burying Grounds. declared by the Committee as
closed, or using an unlicensed
cemetery.

22. Disposing of any corpse in the river
Throwing Bodies into River, &c. Goomtee within the city
limits, or in the canal, or in
any ravine or nullah leading
to the river.

23. Neglecting the removal, within a reason-
able time, to the place set apart
for the burial of the carcass of
any animal which may die on
the owner's or occupier's premises.

24. Destroying trees or plucking fruits or
flowers in public gardens.

25. Making a public thoroughfare of public
gardens intended only for pleasure seekers.

26. Fishing with nets in the Goomtee, except
Fishing with nets by permission, within the limits
in the Goomtee. of the city.

CHAPTER II.

MUNICIPAL ENGINEER.

1. He will not be a member of the Committee,
Engineer not to be but will be required to be in
a Member of the attendance, when requisite, at
Committee. their Meetings, to give his
opinion on questions relating to his Department,
and also of laying before the Committee any pro-
jects which require their sanction.

2. The Municipal Engineer and his subor-
dinates will be considered the
Custody of Muni- custodians of all Municipal prop-
pal Property. erty, such as bridges, roads,
drains, &c. They will constantly keep themselves
informed of their state, and bring to notice any
repairs that may be from time to time required.

3. He will have an office establishment per-
fectly distinct from the writer
Establishment for, to the Municipal Committee,
who will have nothing to do with the accounts or
Municipal Engineer.

4. For this office establishment, 1 Writer
and 1 Draftsman with a Moonshee, will suffice;

the establishment now proposed, and subject to
revision after one year, will consist of—

1. Municipal Committee Establishment, } as
2. Office Establishment, } below.

The former to include all Darogahs, Chowkee-
dars, &c., employed in general supervision, or in
guarding general stores not chargeable to any
particular work; and the latter, all writers employ-
ed in preparing general accounts, draftsman,
personal chuprassees and other men who might
be strictly included in the term, and who are not
chargeable to any particular work. The principle

must be enforced that, as far as
possible, Chowkeedars, Moon-
shees and other men of the
kind, when employed on one or
two works, should be charged to those works,
their pay being covered by the estimated cost of
such works.

5. This system is now followed in the Public
Works Department, and answers
Works not to com- well. No works should be
mence without writ- commenced (except in urgent
ten permission. cases), otherwise than on a regular estimate signed
by the Municipal Engineer, accompanied, where
necessary, by proper drawings, and sanctioned in
writing by the proper authority, according to the
rules in force.

6. A list of works in progress during each
month, will be submitted at its
Monthly Progress close to the Municipal Com-
Report of Works. mittee, showing the authority
(which should invariably be given in writing), and
noting any works completed during the month.
The Committee would thus be kept cognizant of
all that is being done.

7. The rates assumed should be examined and
passed by the Executive Engi-
Examination of Es- neer, or any other professional
timates. Member of Committee, and
the calculations of the abstract being checked in
the Municipal Committee's Office, the estimates
should then be laid before the Committee for
orders.

8. The Municipal Engineer will have formal
sanction in writing for all ex-
Engineer responsi- pense that he has to incur, and
ble for working with- will be responsible for work-
in Estimates. ing within the estimate and
amount sanctioned, or should he find he is unable
to do so, for at once reporting the matter and ob-
taining sanction for the further outlay required, by
means of a supplementary or revised estimate
prepared on the same principle as the original one.

9. All sanctions will be entered by Committee
in a ledger, and grants of
Committee to keep cash on the Municipal Engi-
account of all sanc- neer's monthly applications
tions and orders of will be made in reference there-
Cash Payment. to, and entered on the other side. This will check
the applications in a general way, and they should
also be considered in reference to the possibility and
probability of expending the sum asked for, before
the next application is due.

10. On sanctioning the application of Muni-
pal Engineer for funds, the
Funds for expendi- amount will be placed at his
ture by Engineer to credit with Bank of Bengal, and
be placed in Bank of he will effect all payments above
Bengal.

Rupées twenty in amount by cheques on that Bank, in favor of parties actually entitled to receive the money.

11. No disbursements shall be made by Municipal Engineer through Overseers or others.

12. Figured abstracts, as kept in Public Works Department, will be kept by Municipal Engineer, shewing the expenditure on each sub-heading of estimate.

Abstracts and Account Books of Engineer.

These figured abstracts are for the purpose of preparing the accounts, and will not be ordinarily submitted to Committee; but such abstracts, as well as such books, papers and documents of all sorts, as relate to the business and duties performed by the Municipal Engineer for the Committee, are to be the property of the Committee, and freely open to immediate inspection, and liable to instant delivery, agreeably to orders by the Committee.

13. The Municipal Engineer will submit monthly bills for the works done during the month. These bills will be passed on similar principle as the abstract of estimate, so as to allow comparison therewith; and after checking the rate, they will be compared by Committee with estimate, and if below estimate, the money will be paid; if above, satisfactory explanation will be demanded.

The Municipal Engineer will be responsible for the proper preparation of these bills, both in regard to quantities of work returned and the cost stated.

14. On completion of any work, the Municipal Engineer will report concisely that the work has been properly and efficiently executed according to the estimate, or otherwise, detailing the actual state of the case; and will attach to such Completion Report the certificate as per margin.* The Committee will then have the work examined as thought necessary. The total cost of the work will be taken out from the bills, &c., and if satisfactory, the work will be formally passed, and until formal passing, the Municipal Engineer will remain responsible in every way for the work, both as regards quality, charges made, quantities returned, &c.

Completion Report of Works.

* I do hereby certify that I have received the amount entered in this Bill, and that I have paid it away for the purposes specified; and that I have personally ascertained that all accounts connected with this work are finally settled, and all work and material has been paid for in full, as per Receipts attached; and to the best of my knowledge the work has been properly executed, and the quantities entered are correct.

15. The Municipal Engineer will keep a cash

Cash Book of Receipts and Disbursements.

book containing *bona fide* entries of all receipts and disbursements, the latter being supported by receipts for all sums, except money paid away direct to work people; a copy of the cash book, signed by Municipal Engineer, and accompanied by the vouchers, should be sent to Municipal Committee every month for record.

16. In case of old stock being expended, the bill would shew the actual cash expenditure, and a memorandum of stock expended with its estimated value at current rates.

Stock.

17. Stock accounts, where articles are not used when bought, should be kept, shewing exactly how all

Stock Accounts.

materials are expended and whence received; but these would only be liable to be produced if called for, as would all the records in the Engineer's Office, which are the property of the Committee.

18. Every man employed on the works should be directly under the Engineer, and no orders should be given to the Overseer employed under him, except through him.

Work Establishments to be under Engineer.

19. There is a certain class of work, such as small repairs to roads and drains, or buildings, &c., which need not, and cannot, be estimated beforehand. For these a lump sum might be allotted, *viz.*, the Rupees two hundred cooly establishment, and the expense incurred passed on bills similar to those already mentioned. Specific entries for specific objects should always be insisted on. The Committee should have the power of comparing the cost of similar works which can only be obtained in the above manner.

20. The Sub-Committee of accounts will audit and report on them once every three months.

CHAPTER III.

Rules for Appointment, Suspension and Removal of Officers and Servants of the Committee, under Section 15 of the Municipal Act.

1. The appointment of Municipal Engineer will be made by the general Committee alone. If he belongs to the Department Public Works, his dismissal can only be ordered in communication with that Department; but the Committee have power to suspend him for *misconduct* for any period, and, during such suspension, he will be liable to be put on quarter salary. If he is not in the Public Service, the Committee can suspend or remove him as they think fit.

2. The Municipal Committee are empowered to investigate all cases in which the Municipal Engineer is concerned, and after due enquiry, to determine what is "Misconduct" under the above Rule, and the Municipal Engineer will be bound to attend all enquiries ordered by the Committee.

3. The appointment, suspension, or removal of all other servants of the Committee, rests generally with that body; but Sub-Committees have also the power to dismiss any servant, on a salary less than one hundred Rupees per mensem, provided that he is allowed an appeal to the general Committee; and provided, if he is working under the Municipal Engineer, that Officer be consulted.

4. All servants alluded to in the previous Section are liable to fine, provided that any fine by a Sub-Committee can be appealed to the general Committee.

5. The Municipal Engineer will have power to punish by fine or dismissal, any man employed under him receiving not more than twenty Rupees a month.

6. The Municipal Engineer, or any person employed by the Committee, shall not have a personal pecuniary interest, directly or indirectly, in the construction of any building, or performance of any Engineering or other work, except

with the special sanction of the Municipal Committee previously obtained, or in the manufacture, supply or sale of building materials.

LUCKNOW, } A. E. WILKINSON,
The 15th July 1865. } Secy., Municipal Committee.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 5th September 1865.

UNDER the amended orders of Government, dated Simla, the 31st August 1865, notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and General Treasury will be closed on the following days, viz. :—

On Tuesday the 19th September, on account of the Hindoo Festival Mohaloya.

From Monday the 25th September to Saturday the 7th October, both days inclusive, on account of the Doorga and Luckme Poojah holidays.

All Government acceptances which may fall due between Saturday the 23rd September and Monday the 9th October, will be paid by the Bank on any day after the 18th September.

By Order of the Directors,

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Department of Issue of Paper Currency, Calcutta Mint.

THE following Currency Notes are this day available for coin at this Office.

These Notes are payable on presentation at the Offices of the Deputy Commissioners of Paper Currency where they have been issued.

To avoid delay, parties should not apply under sealed letters to the Head Commissioner, but personally with coin :—

Allahabad Circle Notes for Rupees	2,13,300
Lahore ditto ditto ...	56,800
Nagpore ditto ditto ...	9,77,090

H. HYDE,
The 9th September 1865. Head Commissioner.

LOST.

Left half of Currency Note A 13 83914 of the Allahabad Circle, for Rs. 100. Application for payment has been made to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency.

JOONPORE, } H. A. HARRISON, C. S.
8th September 1865. }

LOST

The following Notes :

	Rs.		Rs.
A 14 00858 ...	100	A 11 77449 ...	50
A 13 54433 ...	100	A 11 80322 ...	50
A 13 41379 ...	100	A 9 42721 ...	20
A 13 75382 ...	100	A 9 42541 ...	20
A 11 77402 ...	50	A 7 30986 ...	10
A 11 77403 ...	50	A 7 98660 ...	10
A 11 77448 ...	50	A 6 89243 ...	10
A 11 77488 ...	50	A 7 58776 ...	10
A 11 77490 ...	50	A 6 87234 ...	10
A 11 84094 ...	50	A 8 08417 ...	10
A 11 82777 ...	50		
			Rs. 950

CALCUTTA; } CALLEPROSUNNO
1, HASTINGS STREET, } BHUTTACHARGE.
31st August 1865. }

LOST.

In transit by post between Pertabghur and Lucknow, the left-hand halves of the undermentioned Currency Notes, Allahabad Circle, aggregating Rs. 160. The payment of these notes has been stopped :—

Nos.	Amount.
A 12 06241 ...	50
A 13 84977 ...	100
A 18 16520 ...	10

G. E. ERSKINE,
Offg. Settlement Officer, Pertabghur.

WANTED

For the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Sultanpore, a Senior Treasury Clerk, salary Rs. 100 per mensem. He must have a thorough knowledge of the new system of accounts, and be able to keep the books from the Roznamchas, &c., without the aid of the Vernacular Office. Also, a Junior Treasury Clerk, salary Rs. 50 per mensem. He must also have a knowledge of the Vernacular, and be able to keep the books in the same way. No one need apply who has not the above qualifications. Copies of testimonials to be sent with application to the Deputy Commissioner, post paid. No replies will be sent to rejected applicants.

SULTANPORE, } J. HAWKINS,
The 24th August 1865. } Offg. Dy. Commr.

The Sarawuk, Jaenece, Hindustan Banking and Trading Company "Limited."

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 and Act VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL—Rs. 2,50,00,000.

In 250,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, of which more than half have been taken up.

FIRST CALL RS. 10 ON EACH SHARE.

No further Call will be made this year.

Intending Subscribers are requested to send in their applications *forthwith* with remittances.

TEMPORARY HEAD OFFICE:

CALCUTTA, NO. 186, OLD CHINA BAZAR.

DIRECTORS:

PUNDIT SOW CHUNDER, of Delhi, Banker.
LALLAH CHEERUNJEE LALL, of Delhi, Banker.
LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRI, of Furrucknuggur and Calcutta, Banker and Merchant.
LALLAH MOOLCHUND CHOWDRI, of Furrucknuggur, Banker.
LALLAH CHIMUN LOLL, of Jeypore and Agra, Banker.
LALLAH MORUN LOLL, Deputy Magistrate of Noker, Saharunpore.
LALLAH BAERROOMULL, of Saharunpore, Zemindar.
PUNDIT SEETARAM, of Gwalior, Zemindar.

BRANCHES:

Delhi, Rewaree, Bhewancee, Lahore, Umritsur, Mooltan, Rawal Pindee, Peshawur, Jumboo, Cashmere, Agra, Gwalior, Allyghur, Meerut, Saharunpore, Furruckabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Benares, Mirzapore, Bombay, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Nagpore, Indore, Jeypore, Jondpore, Ajmeer, Kurrachee, and Roribhuckur.

DRAFTS.

The Company will grant and negotiate Drafts on its Agencies.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED.

On floating Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000,—unless special arrangements are made,—2 per cent. per annum.

At 3 months' notice,	3 per cent.
6 do.	4 per cent.
12 do.	5 per cent.

The Bank will not honor Cheques under Rs. 25.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks, and other Joint Stock Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon in the following terms:—

If to be remitted by the Bank's own Drafts on its Agencies, no Commission will be charged, otherwise the rate of Commission will be $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

On delivering up Securities from safe custody, and on the sale and purchase of Government Securities, Shares, &c., $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. will be charged.

As a Trading Company the Bank undertakes to purchase and sell all articles of merchandize, and will charge Commission on the net amount paid for them, or realized, at the following rates:—

On Gold, Silver and Sovereigns, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Jewellery, Cloth, Twist, Cotton and other articles of merchandize, 2 per cent.

The above rates will be applicable to orders from places within the limits of Hindustan; but on those from other quarters a different or increased charge will be made.

Goods when purchased will be transmitted to the address of the parties with due care either by the Railway, or by Steamers, or otherwise as may be requested, but at the risk of the purchasers.

Insurances if desired will be procured by the Company.

All orders for purchase should be accompanied by remittances.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application to the Manager.

All Drafts, Cheques, &c., sent for collection, are to be made payable to the undermentioned.

Hours of business, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

On Saturdays, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRI,

Managing Director and Secretary.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1865.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees four annas if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

Government of Bombay.

Experiment, in Cotton Cultivation.

From G. F. FORBES, Esq., Cotton Commr., Bombay, to Chief Secy. to Govt. of Bombay,—No. 99, dated the 7th July 1865.

I have the honor to forward, for the information of Government, the following report upon the distribution of cotton seed, and the other measures undertaken by me during last season (viz., that of 1864-65) for extending the cultivation of the American or New Orleans variety of cotton from the acclimatized seed of Dharwar, and also for the introduction of it into other Provinces.

2. The appended Statement A. exhibits in detail the localities and parties to whom seed has been forwarded, also the quantities supplied. The total distributed to all quarters amount to 3,121-11-14 maunds, or 87,410 lbs., and the districts most extensively supplied have been Mysore, Scind, the Punjab and North-West Provinces, Berar, and Nagpore.

3. I have not yet received reports of the results of last season's operations in the above places, with exception of the two latter, which were visited by me, and which I shall presently notice; but with respect to Mysore, I may mention that there is no doubt regarding the climate being favorable to the culture of this description of cotton, because like the districts of Raichore and Bellary (which also adjoin Dharwar), its cultivation has been taken up by the ryots of their own accord, which is a certain criterion of its being found to answer; and if there were greater facilities within their reach in the form of Branch Factories (similar to those in the Dharwar Districts) for repairing and keeping their machinery in order, I have no doubt that a great impetus would be given to the extension of the growth of this valuable cotton.

4. As regards Scind, from my recollection of the climate of that country, almost every portion of which I have traversed, though many years have elapsed since then, I doubt whether it will be found favorable to the growth of this variety of cotton. My impression is that the only hope of obtaining a superior description of produce from that Province will be by a judicious use of the means which it possesses of irrigation, and that, in all probability, the varieties found most suitable will be those which are now being tried, viz., Peruvian and Egyptian Cottons.

5. Of the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, where, I believe, vast tracts of suitable soil are available, I entertain a different opinion. I believe that the efforts now being made in those quarters to introduce the New Orleans Cotton from the acclimatized Dharwar seed will be crowned with success, and that the Home markets will yet be extensively supplied from those sources.

6. Though I have not yet received any regular reports of the results of last season's sowing, still I have heard from a reliable private source that very fine New Orleans Cotton was grown in the Dehra Dhoon, the yield per acre being very abundant; and I have no doubt that the other valleys on the southern slopes of the Himalayas will be found equally suitable.

7. The chief obstacle hitherto complained of in those distant quarters has been the difficulty and uncertainty of having supplies of seed transmitted in sufficient time for sowing. For the forthcoming season a supply of 80 maunds of Dharwar seed has been despatched to the Agri-Horticultural Society of the Punjab, and any failure or delay in its arrival on this occasion in ample time for sowing operations will be discouraging to future efforts, as every practicable precaution was adopted to prevent such an occurrence. The seed was collected from the very first pickings of ripe cotton; it was forwarded without loss of time by Steamer

to Bombay, and thence to the care of an Agent at Kurrachee.

8. It will be seen, from what I shall have to mention hereafter, that the loss or delay of even a few days in sowing is enough to destroy entirely the chance of what might otherwise have proved a successful undertaking, and I regret to add that the very insufficient and uncertain transit arrangements in this country, both with respect to Steamers and Railway, have led to several such failures.

9. I visited Berar for the first time in the season of 1863-64, when the cotton crop was in full growth, which afforded me an opportunity of judging the capabilities and the productive quality of the soil; and, notwithstanding my being aware of attempts having been made to introduce American Cotton, which had not proved successful, I felt satisfied, from the aspect of the country, the general character of the soil, and the appearance of the growing crops as contrasted with what I knew of Dharwar, that, if an experiment could be carefully conducted, it would prove that there was no natural obstacle to the introduction of New Orleans Cotton from acclimatized Dharwar seed, and I resolved upon making the attempt.

10. Whilst on the spot I communicated my views and wishes to Major Stubbs, then Assistant Commissioner in West Berar, and found that he took a warm interest in the question, and was prepared to afford all the assistance I required towards carrying out the proposed experiment.

11. From what I could learn of the history of the previous attempts made, it appeared to me that their want of success was mainly to be attributed to two causes: *First*, those which had been made with seed imported from America failed owing to the deterioration which the seed had undergone on its passage out, from having been shut up in the heated and close atmosphere of the ship's hold. I have had several opportunities of testing seed brought out in this manner, and in most cases I found that the germinating power had been entirely lost. In one instance twenty-five per cent. of the seeds did grow, but the plants proved weak and sickly. *Secondly*, the experiments made with seed obtained from Dharwar failed chiefly on account of lateness in sowing. Owing to the difficulty and uncertainty of transit, the seed always arrived much too late in the season.

12. To ensure a fair trial of the experiment, I considered that about twenty acres of land would be required, and instructions were issued by Major Stubbs to make the necessary arrangements for securing this quantity in suitable localities, and also for providing that the cultivation should be conducted in strict accordance with written instructions which I then furnished.

13. In order that the fields might be conveniently within reach of observation, it was necessary that they should be as near as possible to the Mamlutdar Stations, and accordingly the Talookas of Akote and Mulakapore were selected; a field of nine acres and twenty-six goontas was obtained at the former place, and one of nine acres and sixteen goontas at the latter. The instructions were that two sowings should take place with an interval of a fortnight,—half the fields to be sown at each time; the object of this being to determine the effect of late sowing as well as to have the double chance of suitable weather for the young plants.

14. The first sowing took place at both localities on the 13th July, and the second on the 30th and 31st of that month. Major Stubbs had left for England before this period, and was succeeded by Captain Bell, who took charge of the experiment, and saw that the instructions were carefully attended to during his stay, but unfortunately he also left before the cotton had ripened.

15. I visited Berar in the following December with the view of personally observing the results of the experiment. I found that the early part of the cultivation had been attended to with due care; the ground seemed to have been in the first instance well prepared and the sowing regular; a first weeding and thinning of plants had also been attended to, but after that the field at Mulakapore would seem to have been entirely neglected, possibly owing to Captain Bell's departure. No second or third weeding had taken place, and the land when I saw it was in a very dirty condition. One picking of cotton had been obtained, and a second one was more than ready, as the ground was strewn with the fallen produce, but nothing was done towards gathering it until my arrival.

16. The effects of lateness in sowing were at once apparent. On examining the field there was a marked difference between the plants of the late and early portions of it. The former were stunted in appearance, and carried only a very moderate quantity of cotton, whilst the others were in bulk and growth quite equal to anything I had seen even in Dharwar, and were heavily laden with large "bolls." The return from the first picking of early plants amounted to 17 maunds (of 80 lbs. each) of seed cotton, whilst that from the half of the field which had been last sown amounted only to two maunds. I should mention, however, that I was informed that the weather had been unfavorable after the second sowing had taken place, and that the plants had suffered for some time from want of moisture.

17. The heavy crop then on the plants and the large and bulky "bolls" they carried were in striking contrast with the produce of the adjoining cotton fields. I was attended on the spot by a number of the neighboring cultivators, who fully admitted the difference, but a remark made by them was characteristic of their caution in these matters before admitting conclusions; they said—"It is quite clear that you have double the quantity of cotton per acre that our fields will give us, but what sort of cotton is it, how is it to be cleaned from the seed, and what price will it fetch? We should like to know something about that before taking to it."

18. At Akote the experiment was attended with precisely the same results, and when the whole cotton of both places was collected, it was sent down by rail to a Ginning Establishment in Khandaish, and the return from it amounted to exactly 1,600 lbs. of clean cotton.

19. Taking into consideration the deficiency arising from the late sowing (which was purposely tried as part of the experiment), the above may be reckoned as the quantity that would have been obtained from sixteen acres if sown in time, being at the rate of one hundred pounds of clean cotton per acre, which even in Dharwar would be considered a large return.

20. I have not disposed of this cotton, which is now baled in Bombay, and I would beg to suggest that it be sent direct to the Home Department, in order that its quality may be tested at

the spinning mills in Manchester in contrast with New Orleans Cotton of Dharwar growth which is being sent Home for experimental purposes. Its price when realized can be afterwards credited to the Funds from which I have carried out the experiment.

21. As soon as I was in possession of the above information, I wrote to Major Stubbs, now Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, giving full details; and, in view of the success which had attended the experiment, I expressed a hope that his Government would now take the matter up at its own expense for the purpose of securing the general introduction of New Orleans Cotton into Berar. I beg to annex copies of the communication received in reply, from which it will be seen that my suggestion is being acted upon, and I may mention that the supplies of cotton seed therein referred to were forwarded by rail from Bombay on the 22nd of May last.

22. From the annexed Statement showing the cost of this experiment, it will be seen that a very extravagant price had to be paid for the use of the land, amounting to Rs. 11 per acre; the owners took advantage of the occasion, and there was no option left except to submit to their extortion. The charges of cost of cultivation submitted by the Mamludars are also extravagant in the extreme, considering the very imperfect manner in which the latter part of the work was attended to.

23. The total expenditure incurred upon this experiment is shown in the annexed Statement of items (marked B.), and amounts to Rs. 713-7-4. From the fine quality of the cotton I have no doubt that it will fetch the highest market price ruling, which is at present above one shilling per pound. At that rate its value will nearly cover the whole outlay. Had the seed been sold, it would have realized Rs. 120, with which addition a profit might have been shown,—this, however, I have not considered so much to be desired as utilizing the results of the experiment, and with that view I have caused the seed to be given away gratis to cultivators who were willing to give it a trial. A portion of it has been distributed to the royts of Yawul, a district in Khandeish, in which it was expected it would be found to answer.

24. Respecting Khandeish, I have also to state that an experiment with New Orleans Cotton seed from Dharwar, similar to that which has just been described, was conducted at Dhurrumgaum under Mr. McKenzie, late Superintendent of the Government Factory at that place, the results of which were equally satisfactory. I have not yet received the promised details of the cultivation return, &c., and Mr. McKenzie was absent when I visited Dhurrumgaum in December last, but an inspection of the fields showed me that the experiment had been carefully and successfully conducted, the plants were luxuriant and strong, and gave promise of yielding a plentiful crop.

25. From Berar I proceeded, at the special request of Mr. Temple, Chief Commissioner, to visit Nagpore and the Central Provinces. The annexed printed copy of a Memorandum submitted by me after the completion of my tour, and also of the comments and orders issued thereon by the Chief Commissioner, furnish in detail the results of my observations and suggestions respecting the districts visited.

26. I may mention that due care was taken to ensure the timely arrival of the supplies of seed

required. The Traffic Manager of the Railway Company was good enough on this occasion to permit them to be sent in the guard's van of passenger train; and I have since been informed of the seed having reached its destination in ample time for this season's sowing. Two Cotton Gins from the Dharwar Factory are also on their way to Nagpore, but I have not been able to supply the model of the Cotton Press, alluded to by the Chief Commissioner, pending further instructions to Government Resolution No. 5021, dated 17th December 1864.

We the undersigned were, at Dr. Forbes's request, present on the 3rd instant at the Dharwar Factory for the purpose of testing the working capabilities of his Lever Press.

There was only enough of cotton available to form two bales, the pressing of which occupied exactly ten minutes.

Four men are required to work it, the operation consisting of filling, pressing, roping, and clearing. These were respectively performed in the following average time:—

	Minutes.	Seconds.
Filling	2	0
Pressing	0	30
Roping and clearing	2	30
Total	5	0

The machine, we are informed, is intended only for half-pressing cotton to facilitate and economize carriage to the port of shipment from up-country, for which purpose we consider it to be admirably adapted.

The machine is simple in construction, and little likely to get out of order even in the most careless hands. It can be readily made up or repaired by any village carpenter.

(Signed) W. C. ANDERSON,
J. HART, C. E.

Executive Engineer, D. D.
Dharwar, 6th June 1865.

annex per margin a copy of their written opinion respecting it.

28. My own further experience of this Press has quite satisfied me of its suitability for the purpose for which it is intended. I fully believe that it only requires to be made publicly known to ensure its being brought into general use; and that, if it were so, it would prove highly advantageous to the cotton trade.

29. Judging from the time occupied at the above trial, the machine is capable of packing one hundred and twenty bales of cotton per day of ten hours, but, as a matter of course, the amount of work obtained from it will depend upon the expertness of the hands employed, and it must not be estimated from so short a trial. Taking the average extent to which coolies exert themselves in this part of the country, and supposing a double set of four men each employed to work alternately, between eighty and a hundred bales a day, might be reasonably expected.

30. The Press has this season been fully tested in Dharwar, where many hundred bales of Cotton pressed by it have been forwarded to the sea coast, the practical results as regards economy in carriage being that, on an average, 1,300 lbs. of Cotton were conveyed on a common country cart, which would carry only from eight to nine hundred pounds packed in the ordinary loose bags, or "Dokras;" this was equivalent to a saving more than 30 per cent. in cart hire. Such an advantage would of itself secure the adoption of the Press in districts where Cotton was to be carted over twenty or thirty miles, more especially if it had to pass over bad roads, because from the compactness of the load a cart carrying these bales would not be liable to be upset, whereas with the ordinary "Dokras" the load is so top-heavy and unwieldy that a very slight inequality of the road is generally sufficient to overturn the cart.

27. On the subject of the new Lever Cotton Press just mentioned, I beg to state that, whilst recently in Dharwar, I availed myself of an opportunity of having it tested in presence of Major Anderson, Revenue Survey Commissioner, and Mr. Hart, the Executive Engineer of Dharwar, and I

31. Economy in carriage, though very desirable, is however by no means the most important object to be attained by the introduction of a suitable machine for packing cotton for transport from the interior. At the present time it is of the utmost importance to the trade of this country that every effort should be made to preserve the produce from deterioration of any description, and the half-pressing which I here advocate will not only protect it from the risk of damage to which it is exposed in loose Dokras from dust, moisture, and other external causes, but it will also, in a great measure, prevent its being tampered with, pilfered from, or even entirely changed, which latter has not been of unfrequent occurrence.

32. The first machine made at Dharwar was calculated to press bales of only one hundred pounds weight. This size was adopted at the special request of the parties who were desirous of putting it to the test. I subsequently understood, however, that objections had been made in other quarters to the small size of this bale, and that there was an impression that the power employed could not be applied to bales of a larger size; and as this was an important point to determine, I availed myself of the opportunity of being recently in Dharwar to have another Press constructed capable of turning out a bale of 180 lbs. weight. This latter machine on trial was found

to work quite as easily as the former one, and required only the same amount of labor, viz., four coolies; it was also apparent that, if desired, the size of the machine might be increased even to the pressing of a bale of 300 lbs weight.

33. With regard to the price at which the Press can be made, I annex copy of the bill received from Mr. Walton for the larger sized one last constructed, which, including the usual percentage added for work done at the Factory, amounts to Rs. 365-13-4. If made elsewhere, the cost will be more or less than the above sum in proportion to the relative price of timber and workmen's wages.

34. In my letter to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 29th November last, I suggested the means which I then thought would best serve the purpose of bringing this Press into general notice and use, namely, by distributing working models and drawings of it to the distant Cotton-growing Provinces, and to parties who might be desirous of making the machines for themselves. But as ordinary village Smiths and Carpenters are not generally capable of working from drawings and models, and might make mistakes, I now think that, notwithstanding the cost of carriage, the safest plan in these cases would be to have a full sized machine supplied from the Dharwar Factory as a pattern.

A.

Statement exhibiting in detail the localities and parties to whom New Orleans Cotton Seed has been supplied, also the quantity.

When supplied.	To whom supplied.	Quantity.	
		Maunds of 28 lbs.	lbs.
1864.			
10th March	Rev. Arthur Davidson, Bouldana	35	20
" "	Messrs. Fleming and Company, Kurrachee	26	
" "	G. Warner, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner, Baitool	20	
" "	Major Stubbs, Assistant Commissioner, West Berar	8	
" "	F. S. Chapman, Esquire, Collector of Sattara	16	21
4th April	Agri-Horticultural Society, Central India, Nagpore	1	
17th "	Deputy Commissioner, Dhera Ghazee Khan, Punjab	52	26
" "	C. Wingfield, Esquire, Commissioner, Oude, Lucknow	7	27
18th "	Messrs. Fleming and Company, Kurrachee	23	24
" "	Collector of Khandeish	9	6
" "	Messrs. Darley Butler, and Company, Columbo	5	
" "	Captain T. D. Karr, Broach	3	16
" "	J. B. Peile, Esquire, Talookdaree Settlement Officer, Dhundooka	5	5
23rd "	Punjab Trading Company	24	
" "	Deputy Commissioner, Dhera Ghazee Khan, Punjab	5	
" "	Captain J. C. Wood, Political Agent, Nimar	4	
6th May	Secretary to Government, North-West Provinces, Agra	1,002	
" "	Chamber of Commerce, Bombay	10	
13th June	Mr. A. Mackenzie, late Superintendent Gin Factory, Dhurrungaum	6	2
" "	Messrs. W. Nicol and Company, Bombay	20	
" "	F. S. Chapman, Esquire, Collector of Sattara	31	
27th "	Ashburner, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner, Chindwarra		15
August	Superintendent of Nuggur Division, Mysore	1,618	
1865.			
29th March	Commissioner of the Central Provinces, Nagpore	40	
" "	The Agri-Horticultural Society, Punjab	80	
May	Captain W. Cadell, Commissioner, West Berar	16	
" "	J. R. Carnac, Esquire, Settlement Officer, Nagpore	16	
" "	M. E. Darke, Esquire, Akola	16	
4th July	Collector of Surat	12	
" "	Sub-Collector of Broach	2	
" "	Collector of Kaira	2	
" "	Collector of Ahmedabad	2	
	Total	3,121	22

BOMBAY;
The — July 1865. }

(Signed) G. F. FORBES,
Cotton Commissioner.

From Captain J. STUBBS, Offg. First Asst. Resdt., Hyderabad, to Dr. G. F. FORBES, Cotton Commr., Dharwar,—No. 957, dated the 4th May 1865.

In acknowledging the receipt of your demi-official letter, dated the 21st April 1865, I am directed by the President to forward to you a copy of the instructions this day issued to the Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, on the subject of a further trial to be given in Berar during the current year to the growth of New Orleans Cotton.

2. I am desired to request you will at once forward to Sheogaum the 200 lbs. of seed resulting in the experiment of last year in Berar, and which you inform me is lying at Bussawul, and that 300 lbs. in addition of fresh Dharwar-grown New Orleans seed may be forwarded as soon as possible. you are aware that the seed to be available for the present year's growing should be in the cultivators' hands by the 1st June, so that no time is to be lost.

3. I am directed to add that any further suggestions in regard to the growing, &c., of the cotton seed will be thankfully received.

From Captain J. STUBBS, Offg. First Asst. Resdt., Hyderabad, to Commr. of Hyderabad Assigned Districts,—No. 956-134, dated the 4th May 1865.

Dr. Forbes, Cotton Commissioner, having reported that the experiment made last year in Berar with New Orleans Cotton was, notwithstanding many disadvantages, a decided success, the Resident has determined to give this cotton a further trial during the present year in the Akola and Oomrawuttee Districts; and I am to request that immediate arrangements may be made for preparing fifty acres of land in plots of not less than ten acres each, in the places you may consider best adapted to the growth of cotton.

2. Dr. Forbes has at Bussawul about 200 lbs. of the seed resulting from the former experiment, and this will be forwarded to you immediately to Sheogaum, from which place you will be careful to make arrangement for its being *at once* sent on

to Akola. The rest of the seed required will be sent to you from Dharwar; and as Dr. Forbes is very anxious to ascertain by experiment whether the climate of Central India will prove as favourable to the New Orleans variety of cotton as that of Dharwar has done, or whether in the former the seed and staple deteriorate, you will be careful that the two different kinds of seed are not in any way mixed; and in reporting on the success of the experiment you will state fully whether the seed from cotton grown in Berar, or the seed grown in Dharwar, has produced the finest staple.

3. The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, has this day been requested to forward to you copies of a report by Dr. Forbes on the subject of cotton in the Central Provinces, and of the Chief Commissioner's remarks thereon, but pending its arrival, and as no time is to be lost in the preparation of ground for the expected seed, I am directed to draw your attention to the following points.

4. Five localities are to be selected for experiment within three miles of the residence of a Civil Officer not below the rank of Tehseeldar. No experiment is to be made over an area of less than ten acres. The fields are to be selected for their fertility, and they are to be fields in which cotton has not been grown for one year. The spots having been selected, 100 lbs. of the seed is to be sown in each ten acre plot,—the ploughing, harrowing, and sowing to be conducted in the same way as the people are accustomed to follow in preparing the ground for indigenous cotton; each process will be carefully gone through, and each plot will be visited as often as possible during each stage by the Officer superintending it. After the cotton sprouts there are to be at least two weedings, and when the crop ripens there are to be not less than four pickings, and the cotton picked is to be stored in dry baskets and kept in a dry place pending orders from this Office. Accurate accounts are to be kept of the expenditure and submitted with your Report, and the outlay charged to the Municipal Funds.

B.

Cost of Experiments in Berar.

PARTICULARS.						Amount.		
MULKAPORE.						Rs.	As.	P.
Rent of field	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	0
Compensation to tenant	...	...	...	...	...	24	0	0
Hire of ploughing	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	0
" " (a second time)	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	0
" for removing roots, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	0
" for putting thorns	...	...	...	...	...	38	6	0
" for sowing	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0
" for weeding	...	...	...	...	...	67	12	0
" for watchmen	...	...	...	...	...	22	3	1
" for picking	...	...	...	...	...	29	0	0
Paper for Accounts	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	5
Hire for packing Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	6
Gunny bags for packing Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	18	0	0
Carriage hire of Cotton sent	...	...	...	...	...	15	4	3
						279 0 3		
AKOTE.						Rs.	As.	P.
Rent of field	...	...	...	...	...	49	4	0
Compensation to tenant	...	...	...	...	...	120	0	0
Hire of ploughing	...	...	...	...	...	27	6	0
" for sowing	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	0
" for putting thorns	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	0
" for weeding	...	...	...	...	...	14	7	0
" for picking	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	0
Gunny bags for packing Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	0
Hire for packing	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	0
" for sending to Mulkafore	...	...	...	...	...	17	8	0
						269 4 0		
EXTRA CHARGES.						Rs.	As.	P.
Ginning 47 cwt. 2 qrs. 22 lbs. of Kuppas, at Rs. 30 per Candy of 1,600 lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	100	2	7
30 Gunny Bags for Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	23	7	0
6 Gunny bags for seed	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	0
Railway charges on 21 maunds 5 seers of Cotton from Bussawul to Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	29	9	6
Pressing charges on 4 bales	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	0
						165 3 1		
Total						713 7 4		

BOMBAY, }
The — July 1865. }

(Signed) G. F. FORBES,
Cotton Commissioner.

Memorandum on the Cotton Fields of Nagpore, by Dr. FORBES, Cotton Commr. of Bombay.

I entered the Province of Nagpore on the 20th December, crossing the Wurdah River about five miles from Nachengaon, and moved on through Sailoo and Boree into Nagpore.

There is a considerable amount of cotton cultivation around Nachengaon, and I was surprised to see the crops so good in soil that appeared unpromising from being literally covered with stones. A very well cultivated plain stretches to the westward of the town of Nachengaon, and seen from the Dák Bungalow, and cotton seems to predominate.

The road to Sailoo leaves Kowtah on the left, and passes through a number of villages, including Duhaigaon; the country traversed by the road is stony generally; but from the amount of cotton piled at several of the villages (Duhaigaon, Ailee, Kailee, and others), there must be a considerable amount of cotton cultivation in that part of the country. Beyond Boree the country is sparsely cultivated, and somewhat jungly for several miles, presenting very little cultivation until it approaches Nagpore itself, where cotton is not much cultivated.

I subsequently accompanied Mr. Temple on a tour back by Boree, and thence into the Wurdah District by Kandree and Jam.

The first part of the road passed for several miles through low hills, with their jungle, and after crossing the Railway line it emerged into open country. Along this road, as far as Jam,

there were several patches of well cultivated land, with cotton predominating; but by far the larger portion of the land was waste, and apparently of very fine quality, but said to require sub-soil drainage before becoming good for cultivation. From the encampment at Jam to Hingunghat is a distance of about eight miles. Stretching away to the right of the road there was a good portion of land under cultivation and bearing fair crops, but with a proportion of waste land until within a mile or two of Hingunghat, after which cultivation became more general, cotton predominating.

From Hingunghat we moved on (still in the Wurdah District) to Wurnaira, where an experiment had been tried with American Cotton, the produce of which I saw on the spot, and to which I shall allude hereafter. The lands of this village appeared to be of very superior quality, judging from the luxuriance of the wheat and gram crops; but there was not much cotton to be seen.

From Wurnaira we crossed the Asoda Vall which is very rich and highly cultivated, chiefly with wheat and linseed, to Kangaon, which is on high land, and thence descended into a valley running along the banks of the Wurdah for about fifteen miles to a village called Undoree.

The fertility of this tract was infinitely superior to anything I had yet seen, and fully equals the finest soil of Guzerat and Dharwar; the growing cotton was especially remarkable both as regards the height and exuberance of the plants, and also

as to the comparatively increased size of bolls, and the superior length and quality of the staple.

At this point we crossed the river into Berar, landing at a village called Chicholee, from the fort of which a very considerable extent of cotton and other cultivation was visible stretching away to the foot of the hills about eight miles distant, the crops indicating, an equally rich and fertile soil.

From Undoree our course was directed northward, but still in the valley of the Wurdah, which presented the same aspect as regards soil and cultivation as the land round Undoree, until we ascended to the village of Watkaira over a ridge from which the plains of both the Wurdah and Asoda Rivers were visible; the latter we crossed within about a mile of the great cotton mart of Deolee. We found the surrounding country, especially to the northwards, extensively studded with cotton fields. As far as the eye could reach, the crops indicated a rich and productive soil; but there were many patches of uncultivated land available for further cultivation.

From Deolee we moved on to Anjee. Up to the village of Teegaon (where the plain was bounded by a ridge or spur of the Sautpoora Range), the country on either side was similar to that above mentioned,—cotton cultivation was abundant, and the crop remarkably good.

A gap through this ridge of the hills led into the valley of the Dham River, the bank of which we passed nearly up to Anjee. The soil of this valley appeared to be of good description, and its cotton fields were equal to any we had seen. It extended along our course up to a village named Kurangna-Morongna, where the large piles of Kupas that were stored indicated extensive cultivation of cotton in that neighbourhood.

Beyond this point we ascended a stony range of the Sautpoora Hills, which extended for about fifteen miles, and led down a descent of about three hundred feet, to the valley of the Wurdah, and a stretch of some miles of rich cultivation brought us to the important cotton mart of Arvee.

The distance thus traversed from Nagpore to Arvee extends to about one hundred and fifty miles. With the few exceptions I have mentioned, the whole country, or rather all the cultivable area, is eminently adapted for the cultivation of cotton; but at present a small proportion of the area only, as compared with other produce, is under this crop. About one-sixth or one-seventh of the total cultivated area, or, as I am informed, about 150,000 acres, is under cotton in the Wurdah District, and at least one-fifth of the whole area has not yet been brought under cultivation of any description. This includes area taken up by villages, towns, roads, streams, and the like. But after making deductions for all this, we should still have one-tenth of the cultivable area in the Wurdah Valley District available for cultivation. There is accordingly in those districts a very extensive field open for future operations; and I have no doubt that, with better husbandry, the quality of the staple would be in general greatly improved. Either from scarcity of labour or from some other cause, the cultivation of the cotton fields in the districts I have passed through does not receive any thing like the care and attention bestowed upon it in many parts of the Bombay Presidency, more especially as regards weeding and picking. In many instances there were no traces of any weeding at all having

been effected, and it was very rarely indeed that the soil seemed to have cleared off the second and third crops of weeds.

Judging from my experience in these matters, and from what I have seen elsewhere, I believe that the cultivation of the American or New Orleans Cotton might be successfully introduced into this province, and I think that the failure hitherto experienced may be readily accounted for. In the first place, the period of sowing appears to have been much too late; and secondly, owing to erroneous instructions received in a printed Circular from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce (which was shown to me at Nagpore), the plants have been treated as perennials, which is a decided mistake. The cotton obtained from plants of the second and third year's growth becomes weak in the fibre in this climate, and consequently loses its market value; the seed is also deteriorated through this mode of cultivation, and the cotton subsequently obtained from it is weak, and comparatively valueless.

Notwithstanding the very superior quality of the cotton of the Wurdah Valley, still I am of opinion that benefit would arise from the introduction of the New Orleans variety,—first, on account of the large increase of yield which it would furnish; and secondly, the reason of its being, above all others, the description of cotton most in demand in the Home market, and consequently that which will always command the highest price.

Its introduction, however, if determined upon, must, in the first instance, be effected by the State without reference to the cultivators. They cannot be expected to interest themselves to the extent required, or to give up their land to the production of an article respecting which they must at least feel doubtful until they have had a fair opportunity of judging of its value.

To give the experiment a fair trial, five or six fields of ten acres each would suffice amply in the first instance, and these might be selected in different localities; at least one or two of them should be in the tracts mentioned in the Wurdah District near the banks of the river where the finest Native Cotton was met with, and the seed should be sown and treated exactly in accordance with the method adopted with the Native variety in its neighbourhood, keeping in mind that early sowing will be probably most advantageous, and that proper weeding must be attended to.

As New Orleans Cotton cannot be separated from the seed by the Native Churka, it will be necessary to obtain a saw gin. One of these machines will suffice for the produce of the above-mentioned extent of land, and it can be sent from the Dharwar Factory.

Of the two varieties of cotton grown in this Province, namely "Bunnee" and "Jerree," one, the former, is sown in June, and picked in November and the two following months; the other, "Jerree," which is reputed to be the finest article, is sown in the end of August and picked in April, in this respect corresponding with the Dharwar season; and it might be advisable to try a small portion of the American seed at this latter season also; but it should be sown in the district where the "Jerree" is grown, and, if possible, exactly at the same time, and in the close vicinity of that article in order that both may be as much as possible exposed to the same advantages and disadvantages of season.

I ought to observe that, in the event of American Cotton being successfully introduced, it would probably find its locality in the vicinity of the line of Railway, and in that case this country would have an advantage which Dharwar did not possess, namely, that of having the produce cleaned at the Establishments which are being erected by European agency at the different stations on the line expressly for the purpose of cleaning and pressing cotton. The grower would, accordingly, be saved the trouble and expense of providing his own gins. The cleaning machinery alluded to is intended to supersede the use of the Churka, and will clean cotton of every variety.

The chief cotton marts visited during this tour were Hingunghat, Undoree, Deolee, Anjee, and Arvee. Of these, Hingunghat is the most extensive, and its town is, I believe, the most populous in the Wurdah District. The appearance which the "Cotton Gunge" presented was most striking and quite novel to me. From a distance the enormous piles of cotton heaped up to a point resembled an encampment of tents. These heaps occupy a clear open space outside the town; each merchant's yard having its own enclosure, inside of which is the shed, and in this shed crowds of women are occupied with the Churka, separating the wool from the seed.

The Churka used here is smaller than I have elsewhere seen. The rollers, both of which are made of Khair wood, and about ten inches in length, slope towards one end; the machine is worked by one person only; and a woman earns from four to five annas per day, turning out on the average from 6 to 7 lbs. of clean cotton: payment is made in coin.

The market, or weighing place, is surrounded by tiers of cotton packages; they cannot be called "Dhokras" or bales. These packages contain the cotton which has been cleaned in the outlying villages, and which is brought in by Marwarees and others for sale on delivery to the cotton merchants. The method of packing the cotton for conveyance affords a striking illustration of the utter indifference that exists on the part of the people towards preserving their fine cotton, either from waste by the way, or from contact with dust and dirt of every description. A coarse net bag of hemp rope is the receptacle; these meshes vary from two to four, or even eight inches square, the cotton is trodden into it, and, of course, projects prominently through these meshes, and on its journey to market it is not only perfectly open to dust and moisture, but it is also subject to heavy contributions by every tree, bush, or twig that may happen to come in contact with it. I have repeatedly seen lumps of cotton which had been drawn out in this manner strewing the road. At and around the neighbouring stand there was a mixture of dust and pulverized cowdung several inches deep, over which these cotton bundles were carelessly rolled until they became of a color that made it difficult, from a little distance, to say what they contained. The actual loss from waste, and the deterioration in value, caused by this careless mode of packing, cannot be less than 15 to 12 per cent.; yet, I fear, it will be a work of time to induce the village people to adopt any other mode of sending their cotton to market. Something, however, might be done to obviate the damage the cotton is exposed to on the spot by having the whole of the cotton mart laid down with shingle, or paved with round stones, as I observed done at

other places. A proper weighing machine, such as that used at Railway Stations, would also be an improvement upon the present primitive article, which consists of a rough beam suspended by a rope with a hook at one end and a basket at the other, stones being used as weights. This article not only gives rise to great waste of time in the operation of weighing, but it was said on the spot that the men who were employed on this duty had it in their power to favor the buyer or the seller to the extent of half a maund or more on each package.

Cotton here was brought and sold by the "boja" of twelve maunds, each maund ten and a half seers (or 21 lbs.). It was mostly being sent to Mulka-pore. An average cart-load was five bojas, and a hire of a cart was 45 Rupees. The dokra here is called an "Uka;" two go to a boja; and each, as packed for the Bombay market, weighs about 137 lbs. Gunny bags are used for this final packing here, as elsewhere; but the operation was carelessly performed, and the seams of the bags were left so open that in the transit cotton might be abstracted, and rubbish introduced without difficulty.

The two chief wants of this great cotton mart are—*first*, the means of cleaning cotton expeditiously by machinery instead of the Churka; and, *secondly*, some arrangement for better packing for cart transit.

Nothing as yet can be done for the former object, as the question of the best description of machine for cleaning Native Cotton has yet not been determined. The matter is still under consideration, and as soon as it is settled I have no doubt that a Cleaning Establishment, under private enterprise, will find its way to Hingunghat. But as regards half-packing of cotton for cart transit, I should be inclined to recommend a trial of the wooden Lever Press which was recently constructed at the Dharwar Cotton Gin Factory. This Press has not yet been brought into general use, and its suitability for Native hands has yet to be proved; but I believe it will be found to answer and at least one such Press might be set up for trial. A cart will carry at least one-third more cotton if half pressed in one of these Lever Presses, and the saving effected in cart hire would of itself no doubt induce the merchants and dealers to provide themselves with these Presses if they are found to answer.

The other cotton marts of this district are conducted precisely in the same manner as Hingunghat. At Deolee there are agents established for three Bombay Native houses, and I observed them openly engaged in mixing cotton of a superior and inferior quality in the same bag. At this mart also there was a much greater proportion of inferior cotton collected than at Hingunghat. I was told that this inferior cotton was bought cheap in Berar, and often came from great distances to be mixed and sent out, bearing the names of those marts. The Berar villages mentioned, from which the inferior cotton is obtained, were Koorra, Moongrul, Damuk, Tullaigaon, Yainkota,—all more or less distant from Deolee. The market value of their cotton is from 25 to 30 per cent. less than the produce of the Nagpore Province, and the adulteration is, therefore, profitable. It might, I think, be suppressed to a considerable extent by being forbidden under a penalty.

The two descriptions of cotton, the superior and inferior, are distinguished from each other amongst Natives of the names "ek hathee" and "do ha-

thee," which means cotton cleaned by a Churka worked by one person or by two persons. All fine cotton is cleaned by the former, and it is the only article in use at Hingunghat and Deolee, whereas, as at Arvee, there was not a single one-handed Churka forthcoming; the machine there in use was worked by two persons, and differed from the other by having one of its rollers made of iron. All the cotton of Arvee is, therefore, classed as "do hathee;" it is sent through Oomraottee to Jalgaon and Mulkapore, and its market value ranges from 12 to 20 per cent. below that of the cotton of the other marts named. The reason for employing a two-hand machine to clean Arvee Cotton was stated to be due to the quantity of leaf and dirt mixed with the cotton when brought from the field, and this defect was said to be owing to scarcity of labor, which prevents cotton from being gathered until long after it had ripened and fallen to the ground. It thus absorbs dirt and leaves which were collected with it.

The yearly exports of this description of cotton from Arvee amounts to between seven and eight thousand bales. The dealers on the spot stated, however, that a great part of their cotton was brought from villages across the river in Berar, and especially named those of Koora, Mourchee, Amla, Tullaigaon. Marwaree merchants and their agents at the head marts carry on their dealings through village dealers and Patels. Considerable cotton dealers do not make direct purchases from the cultivators; generally speaking, contracts are made through the agency of the local merchants before the picking season arrives. In the event of a fall in prices recourse is had to adulteration and admixture in order to avert loss.

To sum up, then, the results of my note, I would say that much of the soil of the Wurdah District, which I have seen, is quite equal to the best cotton-growing soils of Dharwar or Guzerat.

The cotton fibre grown in the tracts of the immediate valley of the Wurdah is quite equal to the very best indigenous cotton I have seen in any of the cotton tracts of Bombay.

But this excellent cotton does not reach the market in its best form, because the crop is not properly weeded, and when ripe is not properly picked, properly cleaned, properly cared for in the local cotton yard, or properly packed for export. Much of this neglect is owing to scarcity of labor.

One main mode of remedying these defects will be the introduction of machinery for cleaning and packing. Machinery will not only ensure that the fibre shall be better cleaned and packed, but it will also set free, for picking and field work, many of the hands now employed in the clumsy and inefficient Native processes.

Such machinery will no doubt find its way up here by the Railway, and private parties will, in process of time, set up Establishments at the chief marts and Railway Stations; but whatever can be in the mean time done to secure these advantages will not only save time, but it will secure to the Hingunghat Cotton the permanence of its good name which is now being jeopardized by the carelessness of cotton growers and cotton dealers.

Of all the causes which operate to spoil Wurdah Valley Cotton, carelessness in picking is by far the greatest.

I have positively seen during my tour almost as much cotton on the ground as on the plants; not only is much cotton irretrievably lost by this neglect, but the cotton which is afterwards picked up off the ground is stained, and stain is one of the chief faults of which the Lancashire merchants complain. Any special steps that can be taken to ensure more care in this regard would be of the greatest value.

Next in importance is the necessity for more care in carrying cotton from the fields to the marts. The evils of this neglect have been described; but it is difficult to say how the people can be brought to appreciate the matter. An enlightened self-interest will teach them, and an intelligent European moving about among the people would do much to teach them, what is their interest. The only specific recommendation I can make is, that village producers should be induced to send their cotton to market in gunny bags instead of open nets.

The importance of half packing bales for cart transport has been adverted to, and I would here only repeat my recommendation that wooden "Lever Presses" be set up at every mart, if the first one erected be found to answer. But I do not anticipate that Native dealers will adopt these Presses for themselves until Government show them the way by setting such machines up and working them successfully.

The merchants who buy and export cotton should be taught to pave their yards, to warehouse their cotton, or store it with wicker baskets, instead of heaping it up in the open air. From its exposure to dust, storms, and rain, the cotton absorbs an amount of dust and damp in the merchants' yards which must deprecate its value most materially. The necessity for improved weighing machines has also been adverted to. But these are suggestions which can hardly be carried into effect without European superintendence and advice. So far my observations and suggestions have had reference to Native Cotton alone. My recommendations regarding the introduction of foreign cotton may be briefly summarized thus:—

Do not press foreign seed on the people. Let Government make experiments by showing in selected fields, in good lands, acclimatized New Orleans seed.

Let these experiments be watched by a European Officer, so that they may have fair play.

If they succeed, as I firmly believe they will, the people will soon find their advantage in sowing the foreign seed, and will readily buy it for themselves.

These are my principal suggestions, and not one of them can be carried out except through the influence and advice of intelligent European Officers; and some of them will require a small expenditure of money. The sooner these suggestions are carried into effect the better for the cotton tracts of Nagpore; but it is for the Government to decide whether the existing District Officials can give to the subject the attention it certainly merits.

A special Officer for these objects labored for some years in Bombay before the advantages and improvements contemplated in this paper were achieved even in part. If such an Officer were appointed for a few (say four) years in Nagpore, though no direct revenue return would be the result, yet the material advantage to the country would, I predict, be immense.

Were these suggestions to be carried out, the yield of cotton from the valley of Wurdah would be more than doubled, and the value of every pound brought to market would be vastly enhanced. Even were the price of cotton in Europe to fall to the prices which ruled in 1858-59, cotton would still, if my suggestions are carried out, be a remunerative crop in the Wurdah Valley.

Chief Commissioner's Orders on the Report by Dr. FORBES, Cotton Commissioner.

After reading Dr. Forbes's Memorandum, and talking it over with him, the subject appears to the Chief Commissioner to divide itself into two heads, viz:—

(I).—The improvements and measures which Government Officers are to recommend to, and press upon, the Native producers of, and dealers in, cotton.

(II).—The improvements and measures with which Government ought to charge itself, or which Municipal bodies, acting under the advice of Government Officers, ought to undertake.

2. Under each of these heads, viz., Private action and Administrative action, Mr. Temple desires that each of the stages in the cultivation of, and traffic in, cotton be noticed as follows.

3. So far as indigenous cotton is concerned, there need be, and there can be, no direct administrative action. But the following canons of cotton culture may be recommended to, and pressed on, the cotton-growers:—

Never sow cotton in the same field two years running. Never sow old cotton seed, but always seed from the last crop. Never sow cotton seed in the same village where it was produced. Cotton-growers of one village should exchange their seed with growers in a neighbouring village, so that a change of seed may be ensured, as is done in Dharwar. Regarding the time and manner of ploughing and sowing, the custom of the country is the best possible guide. On no account omit the first or the second weeding; even if labor be dear, the outlay on weeding is fully repaid by the enhanced yield of the crop. The use of the scarifier (bukkur) in weeding will be facilitated if cotton were planted in rows, as Toordal is planted. Weeding is much neglected in the Nagpore country, the plants are often choked, and the yield per acre immensely reduced.

More attention must be paid to picking the cotton. A large outlay at this stage will be fully repaid by the higher price which a well-picked crop fetches. At present, nearly as much cotton is picked off the ground as is picked off the bushes. Cotton fallen on the ground cannot but attract and collect into itself earth, dust, leaves, grass, and other foreign substances. One night's dew will wash the coloring matter of these substances into the cotton. It is very difficult to clean cotton picked off the ground; ordinary gins cannot do it; and no amount of ginning will remove the stains which remain for ever a permanent blemish.

It is not possible to specify generally the number of pickings a crop ought to have, as its requirements differ with the season and the kind of crop. But it may safely be said that pickings should be more frequent than they are now.

Although administrative action is not necessary in respect to the culture of indigenous cotton, yet such action is absolutely necessary if an improved variety of cotton is to be introduced into the country. Two attempts, made in two successive years, to introduce foreign varieties have failed, mainly because the seed arrived too late, and was put into the ground a month too late; partially because the attempt was not made in a sufficiently systematic manner, and because the directions received from Bombay regarding the culture of the foreign seed were not adapted for the country.

This year Dr. Forbes has promised to make sure that 1,500 lbs. acclimatized New Orleans seed of this year's crop leave Dharwar in time to reach Mulkapore by the middle of May at latest. This seed will sow 150 acres, and is to be divided over fifteen experiments of 10 acres each. An experiment made over an area of less than 10 acres would not have a fair chance. The fields are to be selected for their fertility, and they are to be fields in which cotton has not been grown for one year. No experiment is to be conducted at a distance of more than three miles from the residence of a Government Officer not below the rank of a Tehseeldar; those experiments being excepted the conduct of which is entrusted solely to selected Native landowners.

The spots having been selected, 100 lbs. of Dharwar seed is to be sown in each ten acre plot; the ploughing, harrowing, and sowing, is to be conducted in precisely the same manner as those stages of the cultivation are conducted by the people of the country with their own indigenous cotton; each process will be carefully gone through, and each plot will be visited as often as possible during each stage by the Officer superintending it.

The only peculiarity in the experiments is to be (as advised by Dr. Forbes) that, in seven acres out of the ten, the New Orleans seed is to be treated exactly as the seed of the "bunnee" or autumn variety of the indigenous cotton is treated, while in the remaining three acres of each experiment the seed is to be treated as the "Jerree" or spring variety. The object of this double experiment will be to ascertain whether New Orleans Cotton here, as in Dharwar, should be treated as an autumn crop.

Before passing on to the other stage of the general subject, viz., the traffic in cotton, it will be well to follow out to their conclusion these experiments to be made by Government Officers.

After the cotton sprouts there are to be at least two weedings, each weeding to be conducted under the direction and superintendence of the Officer in charge; when the crop ripens there are to be at least four pickings, and the cotton picked is to be stored in dry baskets. The weeders are to be paid at customary rates, and the pickers by the customary shares of the produce; but the quantities of cotton given to pickers is to be carefully weighed and noted. The whole of the produce is to be kept in a locked, dry place, until the Dharwar Saw Gin (which Dr. Forbes is to send up) comes round to each store and gins it.

Accurate accounts are to be kept by the Officer in charge of the costs of manuring, ploughing, sowing, &c.; watching or fencing; weight of

Kupas (uncleaned cotton) given to pickers; weight of unginned residue after remunerating pickers; time and cost of labour in ginning; weight of cleaned cotton; weight of seed.

The cotton when cleaned, and the seed, are to be kept in large baskets in a dry covered place, under lock and key, until orders of authority regarding its disposal can be received. Every facility and encouragement to examine and compare with their own the New Orleans staple should be given to Native producers and dealers.

4. Each stage of the cultivation, &c., of the "jerree," or spring crop, will be conducted at a different time to the corresponding stage of the "bunnee" crop; it will, therefore, be easy to keep the accounts and the out-turns of the two crops separate.

5. The sketch of the proposed Government experiments in producing having been concluded, we must now revert to the stages which follow the production of Native Cotton by Native producers:—

Directly after the picking comes the ginning, or process by which the fibre is separated from the seed, and from any extraneous matter that may have become entangled in or mixed up with the fibre. The only machines at present used for this purpose in the Wurdah Valley are the single-handled and the double-handled wooden or iron double rollers (Churka). Each of these instruments, if skilfully worked by one woman, turns out from 6 to 8 lbs. of cotton in the day. This out-turn is very small, when the enormous amount to be cleaned be considered. When it is also considered that a gin in Dharwar, worked by a single man, turns out very nearly ten times this quantity in a day, it will be seen that there is great room for economizing labour and time in this matter of ginning. But Dr. Forbes states that as yet a simple machine, fit to be entrusted to common villagers, and to be repaired by ordinary village craftsmen, has not been elaborated. There are machines which are used in factories and large concerns which clean their hundred pounds of cotton a day; but these machines are too complicated to be entrusted to village workmen. A very simple machine, worked by a treddle, which turns out, with the labour of one boy, 50 lbs. of cleaned cotton in a day, was sent up to Lahore in September last; but Dr. Forbes considers that this machine will very soon be further improved upon, and so he recommends that Government at present do nothing in the way of buying new gins, but only watch the experiments about to be conducted in Dharwar, so that, when the right machine is discovered, it may be introduced into the Nagpore cotton fields. When discussing this subject of ginning machinery, Dr. Forbes specially deprecated misguided zeal in purchasing machinery. The amount of worse than useless ginning machinery introduced into Dharwar has been great, and would have been far greater had it not been for Dr. Forbes's special knowledge in this regard, which enabled him to caution the Officers of the Bombay Cotton Districts against the spurious and absolutely useless machinery so often pressed upon them. Such machinery has been bought on a small scale in some districts of the Central Provinces, and Deputy Commissioners must take care to consult, for the future, competent and expert Government Officers before they lay out any of the Local Funds at their command on ginning machinery. Though any extended action in the matter of getting im-

proved gins is deprecated in the present state of the enquiry, yet it will be well to order one of the treddle gins above alluded to from Lahore; and all parties concerned or interested in the production of cotton must bear in mind that for New Orleans Cotton the Native gin (Churka) is far too weak. Saw gins from Dharwar must be obtained, and sold to producers and dealers in proportion to the spread of New Orleans Cotton over the Wurdah Valley. It must also be remembered that Dharwar saw gins, though they are exactly suited to the long and strong New Orleans staple, are utterly unsuited to Native Cotton, which they cut, tear up, and spoil.

The next stage to the cleaning is the carriage of clean cotton to the market town. No direct administrative action in this regard is possible; but the importance of, and the profit to be gained by, taking their cotton to market in gunny-bags, or in closed baskets, instead of in open net-work sacks, should be impressed on producers. Dr. Forbes has indicated the injury to the cotton, and consequent loss to the producer, which ensues from carrying cotton to market in open net-work bags along dusty roads, fringed by thorny bushes. The extra expense to the producer would be small, for he could always get his bags or baskets back after he has weighed out his cotton to the dealer.

When the cotton has reached the dealer's yards, there is much room for improvement in the way the dealers of the Nagpore cotton marts treat the cotton which they buy for export. They should be advised, and, if need be, helped, to floor their yards with stone or shingle, to store their cotton in baskets or warehouses, instead of heaping it up in their yards exposed to dust, rain, and wind. They should be encouraged and induced to adopt a better system of weighment. Standard weights are to be found in every bazar. Government and its Officers also can do a good deal in this regard. The ground on which cotton yards stand usually belong to the Municipality of the town, and lies within the local limits of the Municipal Committee's jurisdiction. These Committees can pave with slabs of stone, or with shingle, all the cotton yards, and charge a small ground rent on them. They can buy, and enforce by their bye-laws the use of, patent weighing stands for weighing the cotton. They can by their bye-laws prohibit and impose penalties on the admixture or adulteration of cotton, and they can provide for the ejection from their markets of any trader or dealer who may be guilty of admixture or adulteration of cotton. All these improvements can be introduced or enforced by Municipal Committees, who hold their sittings under the supervision of the chief executive of their district, and who will, it is expected, soon be vested with the legal power of making bye-laws for the regulation of their towns and markets.

But before the cotton for export actually leaves these provinces, one more stage has to be gone through; that stage is the pressing and picking. Dr. Forbes has pointed out how these two stages are compressed into one by the dealers of the Wurdah Valley; how cotton is put into imperfectly sewn bags and trodden down by men. The traders themselves could easily sew their bags more completely; and doubtless they would do so if the evil result of the present half-sewn bags were pointed out to them.

But as regards Presses for pressing cotton, the Government and its Officers must lead the way.

Wooden Lever Presses, such as those described by Dr. Forbes, must be set up at each cotton mart by the Local Committees: in order that such Presses may be made up here, a Model Press, one-quarter the real size, is now, by the kindness of His Excellency the Governor, being made at Bombay, and there is some hope that Dr. Forbes may be able to spare from Dharwar a ready-made full sized Lever Press. The great simplicity of these machines, and their cheapness, are their chief recommendations. They press the same weight of cotton to exactly half the size it can be reduced by simple treading. As the bulk, and not the weight, of an up-country cotton bale is the great difficulty in the way of its carriage, the immediate saving from the use of these Presses will be at once apparent to the most conservative classes of Native traders.

To sum up, then, Government is to recommend to producers that they be more careful in selecting land for cotton crops; that they do not (so to speak) sow in and in; that they be careful in weeding their cotton fields; that they pick their cotton more frequently and more carefully; that they keep their cotton, when picked, in baskets safe from dust and rain; that in carting their cleaned cotton to market they secure it from dust, rain, and wastage by the way. Government is to recommend to dealers that they warehouse their cotton; that they pave their yards; that they adopt a better system of weighing; that they adopt a better system of packing. Government Officers, or Municipal bodies, acting under their orders, are to undertake experiments for testing the suitability of acclimatized Dharwar New Orleans Cotton to the Wurdah cotton fields, and to take all precautions and measures for making the experiment complete and conclusive; to procure one specimen of an experimental Treddle Cotton Gin sent to Lahore, and to keep a close watch on the experiments now about to be made at Dharwar with all the known kinds of gaining

machines; to prepare cotton yards on the lands and market places belonging to Municipal bodies; to pass bye-laws for the prevention of cotton trade frauds within the local limits of such lands and market places; to provide Patent Weighing Machines; to obtain a Lever Press from Bombay, and to make and erect such Presses at all chief cotton marts.

Having thus defined what is to be done, it remains to consider how to do it.

Dr. Forbes is clearly of opinion that a separate Government Officer should be appointed who should give his undivided attention to the prosecution of these measures. But as the cotton area of the Central Provinces is at present comparatively inconsiderable, and as most of what is to be done will be done in the Wurdah Valley, it may be well to consider whether the existing district agency could not undertake the business. Could the Deputy Commissioner and his Tehseeldars manage it? It hardly seems that their multifarious duties would allow them to devote sufficient attention to enable them within a few months to do, and get done, all that is mentioned in this note. Can another Civil Officer (an Assistant Commissioner) be deputed to Wurdah, and his attention directed to cotton alone? Such an Assistant Commissioner might be sent; but at present, among the available Assistant Commissioners, there is no Officer particularly suited for this peculiar duty. The other Public Officers in Wurdah are the District Superintendent of Police and the Apothecary. Of these, the former could not spare time from his other duties to prosecute this subject as it should be prosecuted; the latter would not possess sufficient weight with the people. But if a selected Civil Assistant Surgeon were posted to Wurdah in place of the Apothecary, the Officer so sent could devote a great deal of time and attention to cotton without neglecting his regular business.

No. 3344, dated the 3rd August 1865.

Read letter from Dr. G. F. Forbes, Cotton Commissioner, No. 99, dated 7th July 1865, submitting a Report upon the distribution of Cotton seed, and the other measures undertaken by him during last season (viz., that of 1864-65) for extending the cultivation of the American or New Orleans variety of Cotton from the acclimatized seed of Dharwar, and also for the introduction of it into other Provinces.

RESOLUTION.—Copies of this Report should be transmitted to the Secretary of State, the Government of India, the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, and to the Chambers of Commerce at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee. A

copy of it should also be placed on the Editors' table.

2. The suggestions contained in paragraphs 20 and 34 are approved, and should be acted on.

3. The acknowledgments of Government are due to Dr. Forbes for the successful manner in which he has conducted the operations now reported on, and for the ingenuity and skill he has shown in the invention of the Lever Press. If Dr. Forbes's expectations are fulfilled, the introduction of this machine will exercise a most beneficial effect on the cotton trade of the country.

(Signed) H. E. JACOMB,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay.



The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1865.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 2017.

Simla, the 18th September 1865.

Notifications.—Major R. J. Baker, District Superintendent of Police, Sumbulpore, in the Central Provinces, has obtained leave of absence on medical certificate until the 28th of February 1866, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 2020.

Mr. R. F. Stack, Solicitor to Government, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 2021.

Lukput Rae, Naib Tehseeldar of Rehlee, in the Saugor District in the Central Provinces, is invested with the powers described in Section 6, Act XIV. of 1865, to be exercised within the limits of the Rehlee Tehseel.

No. 2023.

Mr. J. P. H. Ward, of the Civil Service, has reported his departure from India per Steamer *Candia*, which vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 24th ultimo.

No. 2024.

Lieutenant L. B. Bance, (late) 47th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Burmah, *vice* Lieutenant G. A. Gower, who has rejoined the Military Department.

No. 2026.

Venkut Rao, Tehseeldar of Chaorpatha, Nursingpoor, in the Central Provinces, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, described in Chapter II., Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861, to be exercised within the limits of his Tehseelee.

No. 2029.

Major R. H. M. Aitken, v. c., Inspector General of Police in Oudh, availed himself on the forenoon of the 5th instant, of the two months' privilege leave granted to him on the 17th ultimo.

No. 2031.

Appointment.—Lieutenant C. T. Lane, late of the 16th Native Infantry, to be District Superintendent of Police in Berar, *vice* Lieutenant W. Hamilton, with effect from the 15th of October.

No. 2037.

Notifications.—Leave of absence for one month is granted to Mr. R. B. Flindell, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Dacca Circle, under para. 16 of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

During Mr. Flindell's absence, Mr. Assistant Superintendent J. W. Grinnol will remain in charge of the Circle.

No. 2039.

Under the rules applicable to Military Officers in Civil employ, Doctor J. C. Corbyn, Inspector of Prisons in Oudh, has obtained leave of absence on private affairs from the 1st to the 13th August inclusive.

No. 2050.

Under the authority of Section 7 of Act XXII. of 1855, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following rule in substitution of Rule No. XIII. of the Port Rules for Rangoon, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for 1859, under date the 13th April 1859, page 896:—

Revised Rule XIII.—The rate for wharfage payable for all vessels, including lighters, cargo-boats, tugs, water-boats, and the like, other than those belonging to Government or the Port Officers, using any wharf not being a private wharf for landing or shipping cargo, is fixed at eight (8) annas per ton. One day for each fifty tons of the burden of the vessel using the wharf, is

allowed for vessels to load and discharge their cargo. Vessels remaining alongside any such wharves beyond the time allowed, according to their tonnage, will be subject to an additional charge of four (4) annas per ton, for each day or fraction of a day. All vessels so subject to pay wharfage which have no register, will be estimated for tonnage by the Master Attendant of Rangoon.

No. 2081.

The 19th September 1865.

Appointment.—Mr. A. G. Grote to officiate as an Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Central Provinces, in the room of Mr. F. H. C. Cox, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Raepore, whose services were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, on the 17th of May.

Mr. Grote is posted to the Jubbulpore District.

No. 2132.

The 20th September 1865.

Notifications.—Mr. J. Drysdale, Superintendent of the Judicial Commissioner's Office, Central Provinces, officiated as Judge of the Small Cause Court, Nagpore, from the 1st April to the 28th August 1865.

Lieutenant M. P. Ricketts, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court, Nagpore.

No. 2135.

Under Section 51 of Act XI. of 1865, the Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Lieutenant M. P. Ricketts, Officiating Judge of the Small Cause Court at Nagpore, with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner, as described in Section 12 of Act XIV. of 1865. These powers will be exercised within the limits of the Nagpore District.

No. 2137.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the following addition to be made to List No. I., published under date the 29th September 1854, of parties authorized to send by post, without actual payment of postage, all letters, packets or parcels, *bond fide* and exclusively on the Public Service, *viz.* :—

General Superintendent of Vaccination, Madras.

No. 2140.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the following addition to be made to List No. II., published under date the 29th September 1854, of parties authorized to send letters and official *Gazettes*, *bond fide* and *exclusively* on the Public Service, relating to the business of their respective Departments, without actual payment of postage, but only to the authorities hereinafter named, *viz.* :—

Deputy Superintendents of Vaccination, Madras, to

The General Superintendent of Vaccination, Madras, and to officials of the Districts within their respective Circles.

No. 2143.

The undermentioned Tehseeldars in Oudh are invested with the powers of Subordinate Magistrates, described in Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861, to be exercised within the limits of their respective Tehseels, *viz.* :—

Brij Lall, Tehseeldar of Lucknow, with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class.

Dya Shunker, Tehseeldar of Mulleabad, with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class.

No. 2145.

In Notification No. 1454, dated the 30th of August, published at page 967 of the *Gazette of India*, for "the Reverend J. N. Thomson," read, the Reverend J. M. Thomson.

No. 2146.

The services of the Reverend J. M. Thomson, Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal from 1st proximo.

No. 2181.

The 22nd September 1865.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to attach Mr. George Jasper Nicholls, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Oudh. His services are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 2183.

The Hon'ble Sir Barnes Peacock, Kt., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, returned to the Presidency and resumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 370.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 22nd September 1865.

Notification.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of the Madras Local Act No. I. of 1863, shall have force throughout the Province of Mysore.

Under the authority conveyed by Act I. of 1865, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is also pleased to extend the provisions of the Madras Local Act No. I. of 1863, to the Province of Coorg.

No. 797.

POLITICAL.

The 16th September 1865.

Notifications.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. W. Fairlie to be Consular Agent for the United States at Chittagong.

No. 813.

The 22nd September 1865.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to confer, as a personal distinction, the title of Rai Bahadoor on Baboo Kalinarain Roy Chowdhree, of Bhowal in Dacca.

W. MUIR,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 359.

JUDICIAL.

The 16th September 1865.

Notifications.—Captain W. G. Ward, appointed in G. O. No. 254, dated 29th June last, to be Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, and Assistant General Superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee, assumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 28th ultimo.

No. 368.

The 21st September 1865.

A Commission of the Peace was issued from the High Court of Judicature of Fort William in Bengal, on the 6th instant, directed to the under-mentioned Officer serving in Central India :—

Captain Cunliffe Martin, Political Assistant at Goonah.

No. 1886.

GENERAL.

The 16th September 1865.

Notifications.—Lieutenant G. F. Blowers, Adjutant of the Malwa Bheel Corps, will conduct, in addition to his own office, the current duties of the Deputy Bheel Agent, during the absence on leave of Captain T. Cadell.

No. 1888.

Captain C. Cogan, Supernumerary Assistant Berar Revenue Survey, is granted leave of absence from the 25th August to the 24th October 1865, for the purpose of appearing before the Committee of Examination for the Mahratta language, in Bombay.

No. 1890.

Captain H. G. Thomson, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District in Mysore, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month from the 1st instant.

No. 1892.

Pundit Madhopershaud, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Settlement Department, Sultanpore, availed himself on the 19th July, of the privilege leave granted him in G. O. No. 1544, dated 22nd idem, and resumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 18th ultimo.

Nujjuf Ali Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Settlement Department, Roy Bareilly, availed himself on the 24th July, of the privilege leave granted him in G. O. No. 1544, dated 22nd idem, and resumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 24th ultimo.

No. 1900.

The 19th September 1865.

Captain G. F. Hayward, Assistant to the Political Agent in Meywar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month from the 10th instant, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1902.

Lieutenant J. C. Berkeley, appointed in G. O. No. 1745, dated 28th ultimo, to be 2nd Assistant to the Governor General's Agent for Central India, assumed charge of his office and of the Indore Treasury, on the 21st August 1865.

No. 1914.

The 21st September 1865.

Lieutenant J. W. M. Anderson, Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1916.

Colonel H. D. Daly, c. b., Commandant of the Central India Horse, and Political Assistant, Western Malwa, is granted privilege leave of absence for six weeks from the date, in the present month, on which he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant J. S. Irvine, Staff Officer, Central India Horse, will conduct the current duties of Colonel Daly's Political charge during his absence.

No. 1918.

The 22nd September 1865.

Lieutenant S. Brooke, Assistant Commissioner, Nimar, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Settlement Officer in the Chanda District.

A. COLVIN,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2414.

Simla, the 18th September 1865.

Notification.—Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency :—

Date of Returns.	Circles of Issue.	Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin reserve.	Gold Coin reserve.	Silver Bullion reserve.	Government Securities held in Calcutta.	Notes of other Circles.
1865.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sept. 2nd	Calcutta Circle	2,94,27,230	57,42,896	29,03,420	40,00,000	1,54,69,864	13,11,050
Ditto ...	Allahabad Branch Circle	29,79,910	18,75,931	765	.....	11,03,214	
Ditto ...	Lahore ditto ditto	31,93,300	24,93,322	.....	.....	6,99,978	
Ditto ...	Nagpore ditto ditto	29,18,640	23,70,779	.....	.....	5,47,861	
Ditto ...	Madras Circle	61,00,000	29,47,155	.....	.....	30,02,845	1,50,000
Ditto ...	Calicut Branch Circle	6,96,740	5,96,740	.....	.....	1,00,000	
Ditto ...	Trichinopoly ditto ditto	4,35,070	3,35,070	.....	.....	1,00,000	
Ditto ...	Vizagapatam ditto ditto	3,62,980	2,62,980	.....	.....	1,00,000	
Ditto ...	Bombay Circle	4,14,50,000	1,82,21,801	17,00,000	17,00,000	1,86,78,199	11,50,000
August 26th	Kurrachee Branch Circle... ..	19,83,020	19,83,020				
	DEDUCT—	8,95,46,890	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,11,050
	Notes of other Circles cashed at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay	26,11,050					
	Total	8,69,35,840	3,68,29,694	46,04,185	57,00,000	3,98,01,961	

CALCUTTA;
DEPT. OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY, }
The 5th September 1865.

(Signed) H. HYDE,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

No. 2430.

The 20th September 1865.

Notification.—Leave.—Captain H. Hyde, Master of the Calcutta Mint and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, has been allowed privilege leave for two months, commencing from the date of departure of the P. and O. Company's Steamer *Mooltan*.

Appointments.—Doctor Shekleton has been appointed to act for Captain Hyde, Mint Master, Calcutta, and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency; and Doctor Graham to officiate for Doctor Shekleton as Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint.

No. 2485.

Notification.—Mr. A. R. Gordon, Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of the Allahabad Circle of Issue of Paper Currency, is appointed to be Assistant to the Commissioner, Department of Issue of Paper Currency, Bombay.

Mr. J. C. Harrison, Assistant to the Commissioner, Department of Issue of Paper Currency, Bombay, is appointed to be Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of the Allahabad Circle of Issue of Paper Currency.

By Order of the Governor General in Council,

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 18th September 1865.

No. 864 of 1865.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that when a Pay Master is detained in India on the public service after the embarkation of his regiment, his wife and family will be provided with a passage Home in the ship conveying the regiment, and be charged the messing contribution only under the new Passage Warrant.

2. If, however, the Pay Master wishes his wife to remain and accompany him overland, he will be liable to defray the whole cost of her passage.

3. In case of a Pay Master Serjeant being detained in India on duty after the embarkation of his regiment, he will be provided with a 2nd Class passage overland to England, and his family will accompany the regiment. Should the Pay Master Serjeant desire to take his family with him overland, he must defray the whole cost of their passage.

No. 865 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Alexander James Colvin Birch, of the 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, 3rd Squadron Officer, 15th Bengal Cavalry.	18th February 1861.
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The 19th September 1865.

No. 866 of 1865.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Government of Bengal, dated 2nd September 1865, the services of Assistant Surgeon J. J. Durant, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Shahabad, are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, for employment in the Dooars of Bhootan.

No. 867 of 1865.—The following paragraphs of a military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, are published for general information:—

1. The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to return to their duty, *viz.*:—

Captain	W. E. R. Roberts.
Do.	M. A. D. Orchard, <i>via</i> the Cape.
Do.	A. D. Vanrenen.
Lieutenant	F. H. Conolly.
Do.	R. A. Price, by the <i>St. Lawrence</i> .
Do.	E. D. H. Vibart, do.

2. The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, *viz.*:—

Major	F. K. Bacon,	6 months.
Do.	T. W. Seager,	6 do.
Do.	C. S. G. Brownlow,	3 do.
Do.	G. H. Gordon,	6 do.

Captain	W. D. Hogg,	6 months.
Do.	H. W. Chapman,	4 do.
Do.	G. Wheeler,	4 do.
Do.	J. N. Hunter,	3 do.
Do.	G. H. Hale,	6 do.
Lieutenant	G. W. Holdsworth,	4 do.
Do.	F. H. Hood,	6 do.
Do.	T. H. T. Drake,	3 do.
Do.	A. Andrews,	6 do.
Do.	R. Morris,	6 do.
Do.	F. B. Morris,	6 do.
Surgeon Major	G. Harper,	6 do.
Assistant Surgeon	N. B. Baillie,	3 do.
Do.	D. Hood,	6 do.
Do.	J. Duncan,	3 do.
Vety. Surgeon	W. Johnson,	3 do.

3. Major J. J. H. Gordon, of the 46th Foot, and Commandant, 29th Native Infantry, has also been granted an extension of leave for six months, to complete the period of twenty months' absence from India.

4. The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to retire from the service, from the dates specified, *viz.*:—

Captain Sir C. W. A. Oakeley, Bart., from the 25th April 1865.

Surgeon C. F. Warneford, from the 14th June 1865.

5. Lieutenant E. M. Bethune has been permitted to resign the service.

No. 868 of 1865.—Captain A. D. Vanrenen, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Revenue Surveyor, 3rd Division, Oudh, is allowed an extension of leave from the 30th to the 31st August 1865,—the date on which he reported his return to Bengal from sick leave to Europe.

No. 869 of 1865.—The following order issued by the Government of Fort St. George, is confirmed:—

No. 287, dated the 10th August 1865.—Granting leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate, to Captain Alexander C. Bruce, of the 91st (Argyllshire) Highlanders, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Presidency Division.	For twenty months, under the new Regulations, embarking at Madras.

The leave to Europe granted to Captain Bruce, by the Government of Madras in the above General Order, will have effect from the 30th May 1865,—the date of his departure from Calcutta, on the leave on medical certificate granted him in G. O. G. G. No. 570 of the 7th June last.

No. 870 of 1865.—The undermentioned Warrant Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Apothecary John Richmond, of the Subordinate Medical Department, attached to the 21st Hussars.	For fourteen months.

No. 871 of 1865.—Veterinary Surgeon John Robert Hoey, of the Bengal Establishment, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £250 (two hundred and fifty) per annum, with effect from the 23rd July 1865.

No. 872 of 1865.—Major John Henry Balmain, of the late 4th European Bengal Light Cavalry, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of his rank, from the 23rd instant.

No. 873 of 1865.—Assistant Apothecary John Hawkes is permitted to resign his situation in the Subordinate Medical Department, from the 26th July 1865.

No. 874 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name,

subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Captain F. D. Millet Brown, }
v. c., of the 101st Royal }
Bengal Fusiliers, Assistant }
Engineer of the 2nd Grade, } 14th Sept. 1865.
Department Public Works, }
North-Western Provinces. }

The 20th September 1865.

No. 875 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officer having completed the prescribed period of service as Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel in the Army from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the approval of Her Majesty:—

BREVET.

To be Colonel in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel William }
Frederick Marriott, Bombay } 16th Aug. 1865.
Staff Corps. }

No. 876 of 1865.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
1st Regiment, N. I. ...	Jemadar Nubbee Bux ...	Subadar ...	1st May 1865 ...	Ramdeen Sookul, invalided.
Ditto ...	Jemadar Bhugwandeem Tewarry ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ramphul, invalided.
Ditto ...	Havildar Ushruff Beg ...	Jemadar ...	Ditto ...	Nubbee Bux, promoted.
Ditto ...	Havildar Maheput Sing ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bhugwandeem Tewarry, promoted.
34th (The Futtehghurh) Regiment, N. I. ...	Jemadar Jowahir Singh ...	Subadar ...	Ditto ...	Shaick Syfally, invalided.
Ditto ...	Havildar Naun Sing ...	Jemadar ...	Ditto ...	Mohun Sing, invalided.
Ditto ...	Havildar Ameer Chund Missir ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jowahir Sing, promoted.

The 21st September 1865.

No. 877 of 1865.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is announced that the salary of Rs. 2,500 per mensem, fixed for Inspectors General of Hospitals, in para. 28 of the Despatch published in G. G. O. No. 1060 of the 23rd December 1864, was intended to be passed to all Officers of that grade, irrespective of any change in their position and duties, with exception of the Principal Inspectors General of the Medical Department in Bengal, Madras and Bombay, who will continue to receive Rs. 3,000, Rs. 2,750 and Rs. 2,500 a month respectively, until further orders.

No. 878 of 1865.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India:—

Captain Hungerford Meyer }
Bodham, Royal Artillery, } 19th February
Deputy Commissioner, Hazareebaugh. } 1861.

The 22nd September 1865.

No. 879 of 1865.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction the formation of a Volunteer Corps in

the District of Lukimpore, to be called the "Assam Volunteer Cavalry," and to make the following appointment to the Corps:—

To be Commandant.

Major A. K. Comber, of the Bengal Staff Corps.

H. W. NORMAN, Col.,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 328.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 16th September 1865.

Notifications.—Mr. E. Parsick, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Public Works Department, Oudh, was posted to the Fyzabad Division of Public Works, on the 23rd August 1865.

No. 329.

The 18th September 1865.

Raj Kissen Banerjee, Overseer, 3rd Grade, Oudh, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment.

No. 330.

Corporal J. F. Slade, Overseer, 1st Grade, Public Works Department, Hyderabad, is removed from the Public Works Department with effect from the 20th July 1865, and replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

No. 331.

The 19th September 1865.

Mr. G. Prussia, Accountant, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department, British Burmah, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment.

No. 332.

Lieutenant H. W. Clarke, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Officiating Assistant to the Chief Engineer and Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Public Works Department, Central Provinces, is allowed one month's leave of absence with effect from the 6th September 1865, preparatory to applying for leave to England on medical certificate.

No. 333.

The 20th September 1865.

Moorgasum Pillay is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer of the 3rd Grade and posted to Mysore, with effect from the 17th January 1865.

No. 334.

Lieutenant J. A. Armstrong, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department, Bengal, is transferred to the Punjab.

No. 335.

The 21st September 1865.

The following transfers of Assistant Engineers of the Public Works Department, are notified:—

Mr. J. McDowell, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, from the Punjab to the North-Western Provinces.

Mr. J. H. Penn, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, from the North-Western Provinces to the Punjab.

No. 336.

The services of Withal Wassodeo, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Rajpootana Circle of Public Works, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 1st September 1865.

No. 337.

The undermentioned persons are appointed to the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department, as Accountants of the 4th Grade, on probation, and posted to the Central Provinces, with effect from the 1st September 1865:—

Mr. S. H. Richards.
C. Thammodurm.

No. 22F.

REVENUE.—FORESTS.

The 16th September 1865.

Notification.—Mr. Henry Leeds, Officiating Conservator of Forests, British Burmah, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence to visit the Neilgherries, from the 20th instant or from such date as he may avail himself of the same, under Resolution in the Financial Department, No. 3478, dated 31st July 1863.

C. H. DICKENS, *Lieut.-Col., R. A.*

Secretary to the Government of India.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

AN Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures will be held at Nagpore, from the 26th of December 1865 to the 2nd of January 1866.

Prizes to the amount of Rupees 15,000 will be awarded.

For particulars, apply to the Secretary to the Central Exhibition Committee, Nagpore.

LOST OR STOLEN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the lower half of Currency Note No. ^A₂₆ 08885 of Allahabad Circle, for Rs. 20, having been lost or stolen, payment has been stopped and application made for the payment of its value.

E. M. WOODCOCK, *Lieut.,*
District Supdt., Oudh Police.

SEETAPORE, OUDH, }
The 12th Sept. 1865. }

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that under instructions from the Government of Bengal, a Treasury has been established at the Station of Dutmah in the Eastern Dooars of Bootan, under the control of the Deputy Commissioner for the Eastern Dooars.

The Officer in charge of the Treasury at Dutmah is authorized to issue Supply Bills and Transfer Receipts payable from other Treasuries under the operation of the existing Rules, but his Treasury should be drawn upon *on the Public Service only*, except for remittances to the Officers and men of the forces in the Dooars.

CALCUTTA; } HUGH SANDEMAN,
BENGAL ACCT. GENL.'S OFFICE, } *Acctt. Genl., Bengal.*
The 22nd August 1865.

LOST.

Left half of Currency Note ^A₁₃ 83914 of the Allahabad Circle, for Rs. 100. Application for payment has been made to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency.

JOUNPORE, } H. A. HARRISON, C. S.
8th September 1865. }

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, shewing the total amount outstanding according to the Registers received in this Office up to 7th September 1865.

	4 PER CENT.		4 per cent. of 1828-29.	4 per cent. of 1832-33.	4 per cent. of 1835-36.	4 per cent. of 1842-43.	4 per cent. of 1854-55.	5 per cent., Public Works, of 1854-55.	5 per cent. of 1856-57.	5½ per cent. of 1859-60.	3½ per cent. of 1853-54.	4½ per cent. of 1856-57.	Total Rupees.
	Transfer of 1865.	Transfer of 1824-25.											
Amount brought forward from State- ment dated 25th August 1865 ...	6,73,900	53,000	300	27,10,000	25,44,800	1,11,03,500	88,08,000	36,15,200	5,19,91,000	2,88,75,900	27,600	16,000	10,99,19,200
<i>Add—</i> Amount enfaced at Madras, as per Regis- ters received up to date.	...	...	...	...	...	80,500	...	...	14,800	...	...	...	95,300
Amount enfaced at Bombay, as per Regis- ters received up to date ...	...	...	...	...	15,000	26,300	25,000	28,500	3,64,900	56,000	...	...	5,15,700
Amount enfaced at Calcutta up to date...	72,000	...	...	...	6,000	54,800	12,000	2,000	1,16,700	38,500	...	...	3,02,000
Total ...	7,45,900	53,000	300	27,10,000	25,65,800	1,12,65,100	88,45,000	36,45,700	5,24,87,400	2,89,70,400	27,600	16,000	11,08,32,200
<i>Deduct—</i> Amount removed from the London Books, as per Registers received up to date...	...	...	...	20,000	50,600	46,000	63,500	3,500	67,500	...	...	...	2,51,100
Total ...	7,45,900	53,000	300	26,90,000	25,15,200	1,12,19,100	82,81,500	36,42,200	5,24,19,900	2,89,70,400	27,600	16,000	11,05,81,100

FORT WILLIAM;
LOAN OFFICE,
The 13th Sept. 1865.

R. P. HARRISON,
Acctt. Genl. to the Govt. of India.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE following extract from a Treasury Warrant dated Whitehall, 1st June 1865, is published for general information, as the authority under which the rates of Steam Postage between India and Australia, China, the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Natal, Ascension, or Mauritius, were doubled from the 1st of September last.

In the Postal Notice dated 18th August, St. Helena was, by an error, omitted from the list of places to which the enhanced rates of Postage apply.

H. B. RIDDELL,

SIMLA, } *Director General of the*
The 18th Sept. 1865. } *Post Office of India.*

Extract from a Treasury Warrant dated Whitehall, the 1st June 1865.

Now we, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of the powers vested in us in and by the said recited Acts, and each of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do, by this Warrant (under the hands of two of us, the said Commissioners, by the authority of the statute in that case made and provided), order and direct as follows:—

That on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, transmitted by the Post direct by British Packet Boat, or partly by British Packet Boat and partly by French Packet Boat, between any port in the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, St. Helena, Ascension, or the Mauritius, and any port in the East Indies, China, or Australia, or between any port in Australia, and any port in the East Indies or China (not in any such cases passing through the United Kingdom), there shall be charged and taken a packet rate of Postage of ten pence.

That on every letter transmitted, as is mentioned in this Warrant, exceeding half an ounce in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid progressive and additional rates of Postage as follows (that is to say)—

On every such letter exceeding half an ounce in weight, and not exceeding one ounce in weight, two rates of Postage;

On every such letter exceeding one ounce, and not exceeding one ounce and the half of another ounce in weight, three rates of Postage;

On every such letter exceeding one ounce and the half of another ounce, and not exceeding two ounces in weight, four rates of Postage;

And for every half of an ounce in weight above the weight of two ounces, there shall be charged and taken one additional rate of Postage; and every fraction of half an ounce above the weight of two ounces, shall be charged as one additional half of an ounce; and each progressive and additional rate chargeable under this Clause, shall be estimated and charged at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under this Warrant, if not exceeding half an ounce in weight.

That the rates of Postage chargeable on such letters as aforesaid, for the Sea conveyance thereof, shall be charged in addition to any inland Colonial rates that may be payable thereon.

That this Warrant shall come into operation on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Department of Issue of Paper Currency,
Calcutta Mint.

THE following Currency Notes are this day available for coin at this Office.

These Notes are payable on presentation at the Offices of the Deputy Commissioners of Paper Currency where they have been issued.

To avoid delay, parties should not apply under sealed letters to the Head Commissioner, but personally with coin:—

Allahabad Circle Notes for Rupees	2,13,300
Lahore ditto ditto ...	56,800
Nagpore ditto ditto ...	9,77,090

W. GREENWAY,

The 16th September 1865. *Offg. Asst. Commr.*

LOST.

In transit by post between Pertabghur and Lucknow, the left-hand halves of the undermentioned Currency Notes, Allahabad Circle, aggregating Rs. 160. The payment of these notes has been stopped:—

Nos.	Amount.
A 06241 ...	50
A 84977 ...	100
A 16520 ...	10

G. E. ERSKINE,

Offg. Settlement Officer, Pertabghur.

NOTICE.

BLANK Bill Forms of Public Service Transfer Receipts bearing Nos. 27383, 27384, and 27385, having been stolen from the Gondah Treasury, Officers in charge of Treasuries are warned to withhold payment of the same.

GONDAH TREASURY, } J. S. ROSS, Major,
The 4th August 1865. } *Deputy Commissioner.*

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA.

During the absence from Calcutta of the Members of the Government of India, or until further orders, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla. All communications, therefore, regarding the *Gazette* should be addressed to that Station.

The Sarawuk, Jaene, Hindustan Banking and Trading Company "Limited."

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 and Act VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL—Rs. 2,50,00,000.

In 250,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, of which more than half have been taken up.

FIRST CALL RS. 10 ON EACH SHARE.

No further Call will be made this year.

Intending Subscribers are requested to send in their applications *forthwith* with remittances.

TEMPORARY HEAD OFFICE:

CALCUTTA, NO. 186, OLD CHINA BAZAR.

DIRECTORS:

PUNDIT SOW CHUNDER, of Delhi, Banker.
LALLAH CHEERUNJEE LALL, of Delhi, Banker.
LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDREY, of Furrucknug-
gur and Calcutta, Banker and Merchant.
LALLAH MOOLCHUND CHOWDREY, of Furrucknuggur, Banker.
LALLAH CHIMUN LOLL, of Jeypore and Agra, Banker.
LALLAH MORUN LOLL, Deputy Magistrate of Noker, Saharun-
pore.
LALLAH BARROOMULL, of Saharunpore, Zemindar.
PUNDIT SEETARAM, of Gwalior, Zemindar.

BRANCHES:

Delhi, Rewaree, Bhewanee, Lahore, Umritsur, Mooltan,
Rawal Pindee, Peshawur, Jumboo, Cashmere, Agra, Gwalior,
Allyghur, Meerut, Saharunpore, Furruckabad, Cawnpore,
Lucknow, Benares, Mirzapore, Bombay, Hyderabad, Ahmed-
abad, Nagpore, Indore, Jeypore, Joudpore, Ajmeer, Kurrachee,
and Roribhuckur.

DRAFTS.

The Company will grant and negotiate Drafts on its Agencies.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED.

On floating Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000,—unless special arrangements are made,—2 per cent. per annum.

At 3 months' notice,	3 per cent.
6 do.	4 per cent.
12 do.	5 per cent.

The Bank will not honor Cheques under Rs. 25.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks, and other Joint Stock Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon in the following terms:—

If to be remitted by the Bank's own Drafts on its Agencies, no Commission will be charged, otherwise the rate of Commission will be $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

On delivering up Securities from safe custody, and on the sale and purchase of Government Securities, Shares, &c., $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. will be charged.

As a Trading Company the Bank undertakes to purchase and sell all articles of merchandize, and will charge Commission on the net amount paid for them, or realized, at the following rates:—

On Gold, Silver and Sovereigns, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Jewellery, Cloth, Twist, Cotton and other articles of merchandize, 2 per cent.

The above rates will be applicable to orders from places within the limits of Hindustan; but on those from other quarters a different or increased charge will be made.

Goods when purchased will be transmitted to the address of the parties with due care either by the Railway, or by Steamers, or otherwise as may be requested, but at the risk of the purchasers.

Insurances if desired will be procured by the Company.

All orders for purchase should be accompanied by remittances.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application to the Manager.

All Drafts, Cheques, &c., sent for collection, are to be made payable to the undermentioned.

Hours of business, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

On Saturdays, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDREY,
Managing Director and Secretary.

WANTED.

*For the Office of the Surveyor General of India,
Lithographic Branch, Calcutta.*

1st.—An experienced Lithographer of superior training and acquirements, possessed of an intimate knowledge of the art, in all its branches, including Chromo and Photo-Lithography, with all the late appliances and improvements. He must also possess a theoretical knowledge of Surveying and Map Drawing, so as to be able to appreciate the wants of the Survey Department in regard to maps, as well as to superintend the labors of a large subordinate Establishment of Draftsmen and Printers with due efficiency. Salary Rupees 450 per mensem.

2nd.—A competent and well-trained Plain and Chromo-Lithographer and Master Printer, who, besides a perfect knowledge of his work, must be capable, in all respects, of affording the Superintendent efficient co-operation in leading details, as well as in supervising and teaching the Establishment. Salary Rupees 300 per mensem.

Applications to be addressed, post paid, to the undersigned, accompanied by testimonials, and, if possible, references as to qualifications and character.

SURVEYOR GENL.'S OFFICE,
CALCUTTA,
25, PARK STREET,
The 17th August 1865.

J. E. GASTRELL, *Lt.-Col.,*
Offg. Deputy Surveyor Genl.
of India, in charge of
Surveyor Genl.'s Office.



The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1865.

NOTIFICATION.

The Viceroy and Governor General will leave Simla on the 25th of October.

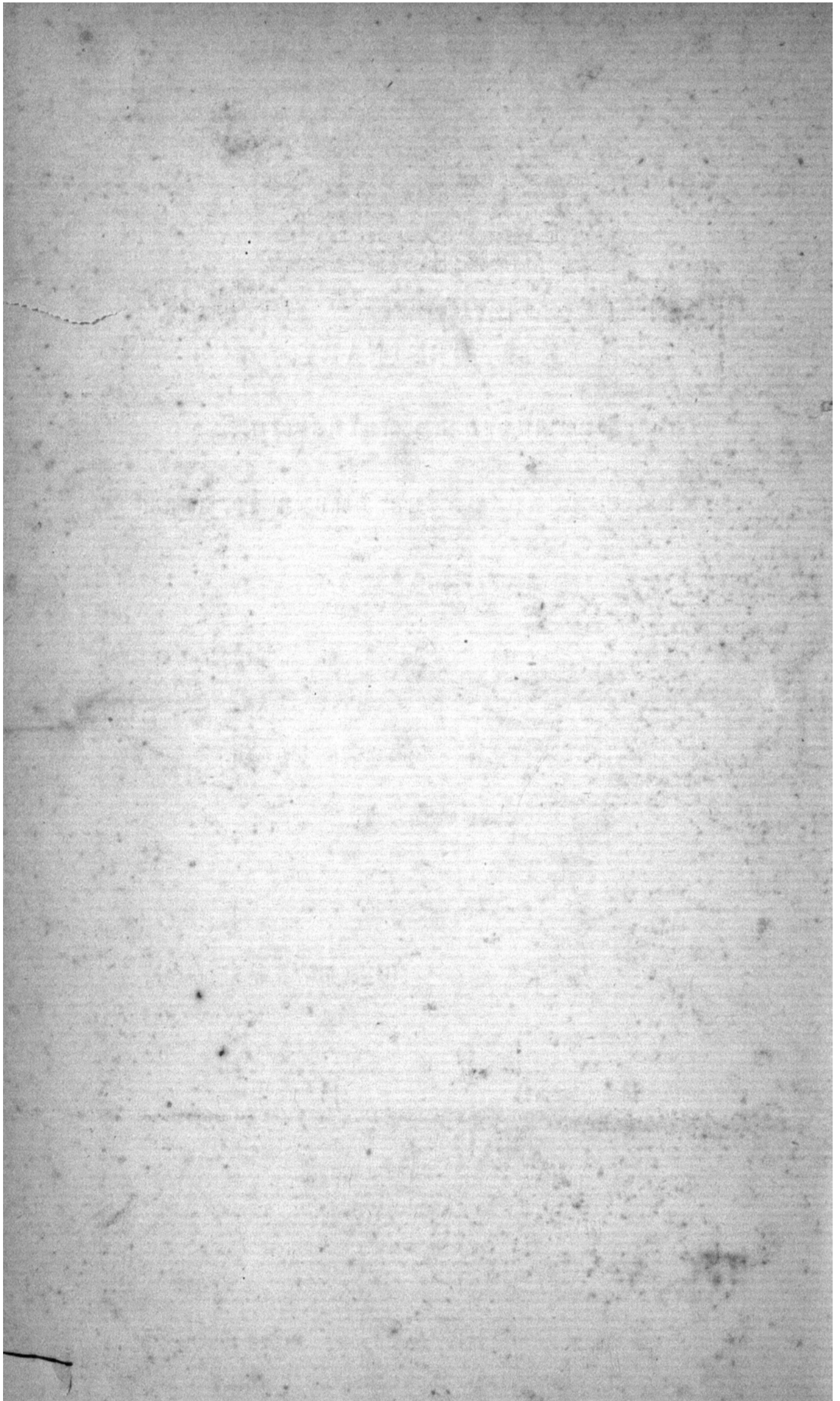
His Excellency will pass through Umballa on the 27th; leave Delhi on the 29th; and arrive at the Presidency on or about the 1st November.

Correspondence is to be regulated accordingly.

By Command,

SEYMOUR BLANE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

MILITARY SECY'S OFFICE, }
Simla, 22nd September 1865. }





The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 27th September 1865, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXVIII of 1865.

An Act to provide for the more speedy liquidation of Insolvent Traders' Estates in Bombay.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the more speedy liquidation of Insolvent Traders' Estates in Bombay: It is enacted as follows :—

1. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them :—

The word "Trader" shall mean any person or partnership, not being a Joint Stock Company, carrying on trade or mercantile operations within the local limits of the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

The expression "the Court" shall mean the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number.

2. Whenever any trader shall be, or shall declare himself, unable to pay his debts, it shall be lawful to wind up the Estate of such trader by Trustees under the control of the Court.

3. A trader shall be deemed to be unable to pay his debts—

1. Whenever a Creditor, to whom the trader is indebted in a sum exceeding Five Thousand Rupees then due, has duly served on the trader a demand

in writing requiring the trader to pay the sum so due, and the trader has for the space of three weeks succeeding the service of such demand neglected to pay such sum, or to secure or compound for the same to the satisfaction of the Creditor.

2. Whenever satisfaction of a judgment, decree, or order of any Court in favour of any Creditor in any suit or other legal proceeding cannot be obtained.

3. Whenever the trader has committed an act of insolvency within the meaning of an Act passed in the eleventh and twelfth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria intituled *An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India*.

4. At any meeting of Creditors held after a trader is, or has declared himself, unable to pay his debts, and whether such meeting shall have been convened at the instance of the trader or of one or more of his Creditors, provided that six days' notice of such meeting shall have been given by advertisement in two of the daily English Newspapers and in two of the Vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay, it shall be lawful for a majority in number and unsecured value of the Creditors present or represented at such meeting, to resolve that the Estate of such trader ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application shall be made to the Court for the purpose; and upon such Resolution being adopted, the meeting shall proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate, and to fix the amount or rate of salary or remuneration to be paid to such Trustees, and the amount of security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.

5. Every such meeting shall be presided over by a Chairman elected by the meeting, and such Chairman shall determine the right of persons present to vote upon the matters aforesaid, and shall report the Resolutions adopted by such meeting to the Court by filing a copy thereof under his own signature in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court within two days from the date of such Resolutions being passed, and shall

also cause such Resolutions to be advertized without delay in the *Government Gazette* and in two of the daily English Newspapers and two of the Vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay; and all necessary expenses incurred by or by the authority of the Chairman in carrying out the Resolutions of the meeting shall be payable by the Trustees out of the Estate.

6. Upon such Resolutions being so filed in Court as aforesaid, the Chairman or any Creditor nominated in that behalf by the meeting may apply to the Court for an order to wind up the estate on the terms of such Resolutions. Every such application shall be in the form of a petition and shall be verified by the Petitioner in like manner as Plaints are required to be verified by Act VIII. of 1859; and on hearing such Petition, if

Form of application in the Court.
Power for Court to confirm or modify Resolutions and give directions.

the Court shall be satisfied that the Resolutions were duly carried, and that their terms are reasonable and calculated to benefit the general body of the Creditors under the Estate, it shall confirm or modify the same as it shall deem fit, and shall make order accordingly, and in such order shall give such directions as to the management of the Estate and the advertisement of such order as it shall deem expedient; Provided always that the trader or any creditor may, within six days after the making of such order, apply to the Court to set aside the same either wholly or in part, giving to the Petitioner reasonable notice of such application.

7. Upon the making of such order all the moveable and immoveable estate and effects of such trader and all debts due to him and all the future estate right title interest and trust of such Trader in or to any moveable or immoveable property which such trader may purchase or which may revert descend be devised or bequeathed or come to him, and all debts growing due to such trader in respect of transactions included in the liquidation, before the Court shall have made its final order in respect to the liquidation of his Estate, shall vest in the Trustees appointed by the Court, and all books papers deeds documents and writings in any way relating to such trader's estates and effects in his possession or under his custody or control, shall be forthwith deposited with such Trustees; and such order shall be entered of record in the said Court; and such notice thereof shall be published as the Court shall direct; and such order when so made shall by virtue of this Act relate back to and take effect from the filing of the said Resolutions in Court as aforesaid, and shall instantly and without any conveyance or assignment vest all the moveable and immoveable estate effects and debts as aforesaid of such Trader in the said Trustees.

8. After the date of such order all suits and legal proceedings of whatever kind in respect of such Trader's civil liabilities shall be stayed, and no execution attachment or other process against such Trader's property in respect of any debt, and no process against his person in respect of any debt, other than such process by writ or warrant as may be had against a debtor about to depart out of the jurisdiction of the Court, shall be available to any creditor or claimant without leave of the Court.

Protection to Trader after vesting order.

9. The Trustees shall have power by virtue of this Act in their own name to do the following things:—

To bring or defend any action suit or prosecution or other legal proceeding Civil or Criminal on behalf of such trader; and on like behalf to claim prove and draw dividends under any bankruptcy insolvency or liquidation by Trustees under this Act.

To carry on the business of such trader so far as may be necessary for the beneficial liquidation of the same.

To sell the property, moveable or immoveable, effects and things in action of such trader by public auction or private contract, with power if they think fit to transfer the whole thereof to any person or Company, or to sell the same in parcels.

To execute on behalf of such trader all deeds receipts and other documents they may think necessary.

To refer disputes to arbitration and compromise any debts or claims.

To draw accept make and endorse any Hoondie, Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note on behalf of such Trader, and also to raise upon the security of the assets of such Trader's Estate from time to time any sum or sums of money, whenever the same shall be necessary for the purposes of this Act.

To do and execute all such other things as may be necessary for winding up the affairs and distributing the assets of such Trader.

To apply to the Court from time to time as occasion may require for its assistance in carrying out the powers conferred upon the Trustees by this Act; Provided always that such Trader or any Creditor shall be at liberty to apply to the Court to set aside or restrain any act done or about to be done by the said Trustees under this Act, and the Court shall make such order upon such application with respect to costs and otherwise as it shall deem fit; and provided also that nothing herein contained shall discharge the said Trustees or any of them from liability to account to the said Court for acts done by them in the liquidation of the Estate of the Trader under this Act.

10. The Trustees shall have power to summon before them and to examine to examine Trader upon Oath or otherwise such &c. on Oath. Trader and any of his Assistants Clerks or Servants whom the Trustees may deem capable of giving any information material to the full disclosure of the Trader's transactions books and affairs, or to the winding up of the same; and the provisions of the Acts in force for the time being for procuring the attendance of witnesses, and for the examination and punishment of witnesses in suits before Civil Courts, shall be of equal force and effect in respect of any person summoned to appear as a witness under the provisions of this Act.

11. If in the course of their investigation it shall appear to the Trustees that such Trader has fraudulently with the intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the objects of this Act, destroyed or otherwise wilfully prevented or purposely withheld the production of any book

Penalty on Trader fraudulently concealing effects or falsifying or destroying books, &c.

paper or writing relating to such of his affairs as are subject to investigation under this Act, or kept or caused to be kept false books, or made false entries in, or withheld entries from, or wilfully altered or falsified any such book paper or writing, or that such Trader has fraudulently with intent of diminishing the sum to be divided among his creditors or of giving an undue preference to any of the said Creditors discharged or concealed any debt due to or from the said Trader or made away with, charged mortgaged or concealed any part of his property of what kind soever, the Trustees shall forthwith report the same to the Court, which shall enquire into the same in like manner and with like powers as a Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Bombay; and upon such offence being proved against such Trader to the satisfaction of the Court, it shall be lawful for the Court to adjudge that the offender shall be punished with rigorous or simple imprisonment, as the Court shall direct, for a term which may extend to two years, and by Warrant under the Seal of the Court to order the offender to be arrested and committed to prison and there to be detained accordingly.

12. If in the course of their investigation, it shall appear to the Trustees that such Trader has contracted any of his debts fraudulently or by means of breach of trust or by means of false pretences or without having any reasonable or probable expectation at the time when contracted of paying the same, or shall have fraudulently or by means of false pretences obtained the forbearance of any of his debts by any of his creditors, or if it shall appear that such Trader's whole debts so greatly exceeded his means of providing for the payment thereof during the time when the same were in the course of being contracted (reference being had to his actual and expected property) as to show gross misconduct in contracting the same, the Trustees shall forthwith report the same to the Court, which shall thereupon enquire into the same in like manner and with like powers as a Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Bombay; and upon such offence being proved against such Trader to the satisfaction of the Court, it shall be lawful for the Court to adjudge that the offender be committed to and detained in the Gaol at Bombay, on the Debtors' side thereof, for such term not exceeding two years as the Court shall direct.

13. If upon any decree voluntarily suffered by such Trader being insolvent to any person with intent to give such person a preference over other creditors of such Trader, any attachment or execution is issued against such Trader by virtue whereof the estate and the effects of such Trader or any of them are attached or taken in execution at any time within three months next before the filing of such order as herein mentioned, such attachment or execution shall be void in favour of the Trustees appointed by virtue of this Act as against the attaching or execution Creditor whether the same has been completely executed or not, and it shall be lawful for such Trustees to recover back from such Creditor the estate or effects of such Trader so attached or taken in execution or the proceeds thereof as the case may be; Provided always that such creditor shall,

if the attachment or execution would have been valid but for this provision, be entitled to retain or levy as the case may be his costs of suit and of such attachment or execution.

14. If any Trader whose estate shall be vested in Trustees under the provisions of this Act shall, when in insolvent circumstances, and within two months before the filing of such order as herein first mentioned, voluntarily convey assign transfer charge or make over any property moveable or immoveable, or any security for money bond bill note money goods or effects whatsoever to any person or upon any trust, every such conveyance assignment transfer charge or making over shall be deemed and is hereby declared to be fraudulent and void as against such Trustees.

15. The Court shall have jurisdiction at any time during the liquidation of any Trader's Estate under this Act to entertain any application of the said Trader or of any person claiming to be a creditor, respecting the disclosure, distribution, inspection, conduct, management or liquidation of such Trader's estate or affairs, or any act or thing relating thereto, or generally for the decision of any dispute or question that may arise between the Trustees and such Trader or any creditor debtor or claimant.

16. The Court shall have power to remove any Trustees appointed under this Act, and to appoint others in their stead, and to fill up any vacancy occasioned by the death insolvency resignation or departure from India of any Trustee, or by any other sufficient cause; and the Court shall upon application to it in that behalf declare whether any act hereby required or authorized to be done by the Trustees may be done by all or one or more of such Trustees.

17. It shall be lawful for the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay, upon application by or on behalf of a majority in number and unsecured value of the Creditors of any Insolvent Debtor who has filed his petition in that Court, to order that the Estate of such Insolvent shall be wound up by Trustees under the provisions of this Act, upon such terms as to costs and remuneration to the Official Assignee, and with such directions as shall appear to be necessary and just.

18. It shall be lawful in any case in which the Estate of any Trader has been vested in Trustees under a Deed of Assignment before the passing of this Act, for such Trustees to apply to the Court for liberty to wind up such Estate under the provisions of this Act.

19. In any case in which the Estate of a Trader shall be vested in Trustees under the provisions of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Trustees, with the sanction of the Court, to make to such Trader out of the funds in their hands a reasonable monthly allowance for maintenance.

20. There shall be paid to the Trustees such salary or remuneration by way of percentage or otherwise as the Court shall direct; and all costs charges and expenses properly incurred in winding up the Estate, including the remuneration of the Trustees and the maintenance of the Trader, shall be payable out of the assets of the Trader in priority to all other claims.

21. During the liquidation of the Estate the Trustees shall file half-yearly accounts of the progress of such liquidation in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court; and as soon as the affairs of the Trader are fully liquidated and the Estate distributed, the Trustees shall make up an account showing the manner in which such liquidation has been effected and the property of the Trader disposed of, and such account, with the Vouchers thereof, shall be filed in Court. All accounts so filed shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of Creditors, and copies thereof shall be granted on payment of such fees as may from time to time be fixed by the Court.

22. The Trustees shall give notice of the filing of such final account with its vouchers by advertisement of even date in the *Government Gazette* and in two of the daily English Newspapers and in two of the Vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay; and if no order to the contrary shall be made by the Court within three months after the date of the publication of such advertisement, the said Estate shall be deemed to have been fairly liquidated and wound up, and the Trustees shall thereupon be deemed to be fully released and discharged from all liability in respect of the said Estate and the liquidation thereof.

23. After the filing of such final account as aforesaid and upon the said Trustees certifying to the Court under their hands that the said Trader has assigned conveyed or made over to them all his property effects and securities of every nature and kind whatsoever, and all books of account, accounts, vouchers, papers and documents relating to his Estate, and also that he has given all reasonable assistance to the Trustees in and towards realizing and winding up his Estate; it shall be lawful for the Court upon the application of such Trader, and upon such notice as it shall direct, to grant to such Trader an Order of Discharge; Provided always that if such Certificate as aforesaid shall have been refused to any Trader by the Trustees, such Trader may nevertheless apply to the Court for such Order of Discharge and the Court shall have power, upon such notice to the Trustees as it shall direct, to grant such Trader an Order of Discharge if it shall think fit.

24. Such Order of Discharge shall operate to discharge the Trader and all property and effects acquired by him subsequent to the filing of the order herein first mentioned, from all debts claims or demands in respect of the transactions included in the account filed by the Trustees, and no suit shall thereafter be maintainable against the said Trader nor shall such after-acquired property and effects be liable to be attached or taken

in execution, in or under the order of any Court in British India, in respect of such transactions.

25. Any application directed by this Act to be made to the Court shall be made to a Judge in Chambers, who shall have power to make any order necessary to be made under this Act, or to refer such application to a full Court; and such Court or Judge is hereby empowered to make any order in respect of the premises which could be made by a Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors under 11 and 12 Vic., Cap. XXI.

26. The operation of this Act shall be limited to Estates in which the admitted liabilities are not less than five lakhs of Rupees.

27. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of October 1865 and shall remain in force until the thirtieth day of September 1867. Provided that as to such Estates (if any) as shall on or before such day have been brought under the operation of this Act and of which the winding up under its provisions shall not have been completed, this Act shall remain in force until such Estates shall have been wound up as aforesaid.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 2234.

Simla, the 25th September 1865.

Notifications.—The services of the Revd. T. C. Toussaint, Junior Chaplain, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 2237.

Mr. C. F. Anderson is appointed to officiate as an Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Central Provinces.

No. 2239.

Notification No. 3223, dated the 7th April 1865, investing certain Officers, under Section 23 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with the powers of a Magistrate within the limits of the Cantonments of Bangalore and Mysore, respectively, is hereby cancelled.

No. 2241.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to grant to J. Garrett, Esq., Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, sixteen days' privilege leave of absence from the 5th instant.

No. 2243.

Under Section 8 of Act V. of 1865, the Governor General in Council is pleased to grant a licence to the Revd. Daniel Pearson, Wesleyan Minister, Lucknow, to solemnize marriages within the Province of Oudh.

No. 2245.

Pundit Dya Shunker, Tehseeldar of Akberpore in Oudh, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, described in Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861, to be exercised within the limits of his Tehseelee.

No. 2291.

The 27th September 1865.

Captain the Hon'ble James H. Fraser, Assistant Superintendent of Port Blair, assumed charge of his duties on the 11th August 1865.

No. 2300.

Lieutenant W. Miller, of the 7th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate as District Superintendent, Police, Sumbulpore, during the absence of Major Barker, on sick leave.

No. 2356.

The 28th September 1865.

Captain H. Lewis, Master Attendant of Rangoon, is granted privilege leave for one month, commencing from the forenoon of the 30th August 1865, making over charge of his office to Mr. J. Mack.

No. 2364.

The 29th September 1865.

The following order passed by Her Majesty the Queen in Council, is published for general information:—

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 18th day of *May* 1865.

PRESENT:

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS, by "The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855," it is enacted that in any case in which any lighthouse, buoy, or beacon had been or should be thereafter erected or placed on or near the coasts of any British possession, by or with the consent of the legislative authority of such possession, Her Majesty might, by Order in Council, fix such dues in respect thereof to be paid by the owner or master of every ship which passes the same, or derives benefit therefrom, as Her Majesty might deem reasonable:

And whereas a light-vessel has, by and with the consent of the legislative authority of the Colony of Ceylon, been placed on the Little Basses Rock, in the said Colony, and a light is already exhibited therein:

And whereas the several classes of ships following, that is to say,—

Every ship which, in the same voyage by the southward of Ceylon, shall cross a line drawn from the Southernmost point of Ceylon to the north-westernmost point of the Island of Sumatra, and also a line from the southernmost point of Ceylon to Cape Gardafui, on the eastern coast of Africa, and *vice versa*:

Every ship which, in any voyage to or from any place in the Maldivé Islands, shall cross a line drawn from the southernmost point of Ceylon to the north-westernmost point of Sumatra:

Every ship which, in any voyage from any port on the eastern coast of Africa, south of Cape Gardafui, or from any port in Madagascar, Bourbon, Mauritius, or any island adjacent to the same, including the Seychelles and the Chagos Islands, or in any voyage in which such ship shall have rounded the Cape of Good Hope eastward, shall cross a line drawn from the southernmost point of Ceylon to the southernmost point of the coast of Tenasserim, and shall, between the first day of April and the thirtieth day of September, both included, arrive at any port situate north of such line:

Every ship which having departed between the first day of October and the thirty-first day of March, both included, from any port situate to the northward of such light, and also to the westward of the 90th meridian of longitude east from Greenwich, in any voyage to any port on the eastern coast of Africa, south of Cape Gardafui, or to any port in Madagascar, Bourbon, Mauritius, or any Island adjacent thereto, including the Seychelles and the Chagos Islands, or in any voyage in which such ship shall round the Cape of Good Hope westward, shall cross the latitude of the said light on the eastward side of the said light will pass the said light-vessel and will derive benefit therefrom:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in exercise of the powers vested in Her by the said recited Act, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to direct that from and after the date of this present Order, the dues in respect of the said light-vessel upon Little Basses Rock, to be paid for every such ship as aforesaid, except ships belonging to Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, shall be one penny per ton of the burthen of every such ship for every such voyage as aforesaid.

(Signed) ARTHUR HELPS.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd September 1865.

The Viceroy and Governor General will leave Simla on the 25th of October.

His Excellency will pass through Umballa on the 27th; leave Delhi on the 29th; and arrive at the Presidency on or about the 1st November.

Correspondence is to be regulated accordingly.

By Command,

SEYMOUR BLANE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.